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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
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VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1865. NO. 95

The Daily Commercial.

NO PAPER TO-MORROW.—In order that the employees of the COMMERCIAL may enjoy the New Year's holiday, there will be no paper issued from this office to-morrow morning.

The Coming Draft.

We find the following in the Springfield *Republican*, of Friday:

"Provost Marshal General FRY informs Provost Marshal CLARKE, of this State, that the quota of Massachusetts, under the last call of the President for three hundred thousand men, to make deficiencies in former calls, is only eight hundred and five men. The only Congressional districts in which there are any deficiencies are the Eighth (Mr. BALDWIN'S) and the Ninth (Mr. WASHBURN'S). The deficiency in the Eighth District is two hundred and seventy-one, and the Ninth will be called upon for five hundred and thirty-four men. All the other districts have a surplus, and so the coming draft has no terrors for them."

"It would appear from the above," says the New York *Commercial*, "that the recent call for three hundred thousand men is to be filled from those districts which have failed to fill their quotas under previous calls. Such an interpretation of the President's proclamation, as we have before argued, is only in accordance with right and justice, but it is not the interpretation generally given to the last call. It is manifestly unjust to call upon those districts which have filled their previous quotas, for more men, until all that are behindhand have made up their deficiencies."

How is this to be understood? It would seem that in Massachusetts certain districts, under the five hundred thousand call, filled their quotas, and certain ones did not; that, with reference to this fact, Provost Marshal FRY has decided that the draft under the three hundred thousand call is to be only in those districts that failed to fill their quotas. Now in Pennsylvania, and we presume in every other State, a similar fact exists—some districts were deficient and some were not. The question is, if Provost Marshal FRY has so decided the case of Massachusetts, does he so decide in the case of the other States, similarly situated.

The Lumber Trade of Chicago.

Chicago is considered the greatest lumber market in the world, and there are but few who comprehend the amount of business done in that line in this great commercial emporium of the West. The lumber sold by Chicago merchants, the greater portion of which is brought from Canada and the eastern and western shores of Lake Michigan, amounts annually to over fifteen millions of dollars. From thirty-two million feet received in 1847, it has reached the enormous amount of four hundred and forty-four millions of feet in 1857, a period of ten years. During the year 1864 there has been received 420,582,383 feet of lumber, 6,975,000 feet of timber, and 163,608,000 shingles; besides this, two rafts, aggregating 2,840,000 feet. During the year, 62,541,300 lath, 645,864 posts, and 10,732,000 staves have been received, besides 441,998 railroad ties. The amount remaining on hand at the present time, is 98,000,000 feet, against 92,000,000 feet last year. The increase of stock on hand over that of last year is owing to the railroad being unable to furnish transportation, which, if afforded, would strip the yards in a short time. The Canadian lumber is considered superior to American, the fibre being firmer, harder and straighter. Owing to the depreciated condition of our currency, there is not as much brought to Chicago as formerly, a much more profitable market being found on the other side of the Atlantic. Although the demand has increased, the supply has not increased correspondingly, and dealers have been enabled to put up the price to exorbitant figures. First clear commands $60 to $65 per thousand feet, and common boards $22 to $24 per thousand, being an advance of nearly five dollars per thousand since the close of navigation. The great quantities used by the Government in the construction of bridges, barracks, &c., besides the large home demand, has had a tendency to bring the receipts and price up to a point in excess of any previous year.

Hon. George M. Dallas.

Mr. DALLAS was born in Philadelphia, July 10, 1792. He graduated in Princeton College with high honors, and commenced the study of the law; was admitted to the Bar, and immediately appointed Private Secretary to Hon. Mr. GALLATIN, United States Minister to the court of St. Petersburg. He was appointed, as a mark of Presidential favor, to the position of Deputy Attorney General at Philadelphia. His fellow-citizens of the municipality, desirous of showing him their esteem, elected him to the highest position in their gift—that of Mayor of the Quaker City. Upon the expiration of his term, he was appointed United States District Attorney for the city. In 1831 he was elected to the position of United States Senator for the State of Pennsylvania. After holding this post for two years, he resigned, and returned again to the practice of his profession. In 1837 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg. He was recalled in 1839, and in 1844 was nominated for the Vice Presidency on the same ticket with JAMES K. POLK. In 1855 he was spoken of generally for the Presidency, but was defeated in the National Convention. On February 4, 1856, he was appointed United States Minister to the Court of St. James. He held the position until 1861, when he was succeeded by Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

An Awful Indictment.

That was a terrible indictment of the leaders of the rebellion which Governor HALL of Missouri made in his message to the Legislature of that State. He says:

Traitors have done more harm to Missouri in three years, than all other criminals combined have been able to accomplish since our State was first settled by white men. They have perpetrated outrages that the worst men in our State prison would not commit, and which the wild Indians of the prairie can scarcely rival.

Governor HALL'S position has given him the most extensive opportunies of gathering testimony from sufferers and eye witnesses in all parts of the State. The history of the rebel operations in Missouri has been marked with transactions which challenge parallel in any race of uncivilized beings, in any age. Rapine, robbery, arson and murder have been the distinguishable features of the rebellion in Missouri.

The Way to Do It.

The desire on the part of men enlisting in the army to obtain bounty is a wise one. It tends to secure a proper appreciation on the part of the public, who have to pay the bounty ultimately; it enables the soldier enlisted to provide for his family or friends. We are glad to observe the city of Philadelphia again coming up to the work in a manner worthy of her previous performances. Her City Councils propose to pay bounties as follows: $100 to one year recruits; $225 to two years men, and $400 to those who enlist for the full term—three years. On such terms the men who can be the easiest spared will soon step out from civil life and look for their places in the ranks.

THE FENIANS—UNEASINESS IN CANADA.—The Montreal *Gazette* alludes to a recent meeting of Fenians in this city, where hostility to Great Britain was expressed and the procuration of arms talked of, and says:

This is but a repetition of what has occurred elsewhere repeatedly. And yet we see no signs of any movement by the authorities at Washington or at Boston or any other State capital to repress this organization of armed bands, in a time of peace, to attack a friendly power.

When the Fenians proceed to commit overt acts against a friendly power, the Government at Washington will undoubtedly take measures to put a stop to their proceedings.

THE New York *Tribune* thinks that by declining to assault Fort Fisher, General BUTLER—rather General WEITZEL—acted wisely, because, as at Fort Wagner, although the ships kept the Fort silent, as soon as it slackened fire to permit the assaulting column to advance, the Rebels, who had been kept down, rose and slaughtered the assailants. This will not do. The testimony is, there were but three hundred Rebels in Fort Fisher, General WEITZEL'S force was five thousand. No doubt the loss would have been severe; but the undertaking was one that contemplated as much. The advantages to be gained were correspondingly great. From present appearances, the gunpowder explosion having failed, General BUTLER'S calculations were upset.

CONSUL TO CANADA.—THOMAS F. WILSON, Esq., late Consul to Bahia, has been appointed to a Consulate in Canada, but at what port our dispatches do not state.

A *Herald* Washington special reiterates the statement that Mosby was mortally wounded by one of our scouts, and had since died.

Telegraphic Summary.

[The following is a summary of telegraphic dispatches which we have not room to print entire.]

The family of the rebel General Preston, of Kentucky, have been permitted to land in New York.

The *Tribune's* New Orleans correspondent intimates the speedy fall of Mobile from General Granger's operations against it. The cotton speculators of New Orleans are very active in anticipation of increased business under the new regulations. General Canby has issued an order forbidding cotton traffic west of the Mississippi river. Kirby Smith has been selling considerable cotton at twelve pence per pound and using the proceeds to equip his army from Matamoras. It is announced that since the French obtained control, a large trade has sprung up with the rebels. Many large business houses are being erected and the amount of business is greater than in New Orleans. The officers and men of the gunboats Granite City and Wave, recently confined in rebel prisons, have been paroled and are at New Orleans. With them are a portion of the crews of the gunboats Rineo, New London and Virginia, and one hundred non-commissioned officers of the army.

A letter from Wilmington gives an account of the boldness of Lieut. Cushing in sounding the channel at the entrance of Cape Fear river. He was in an open boat, with thirteen men and Master's Mate Horton, of the flag ship Malvern. Twelve sailors rowed the boat, while three stood in the bow taking soundings. Lieut. Cushing directed the course, while Master's Mate Horton noted the soundings. They rowed directly towards the fort, and within twenty yards of the beach in front of it. The rebels opened on them with artillery and musketry, but all escaped unhurt.

A gentleman from Savannah says the people are quiet and satisfied at the change. They insist that the tone of the rebel leaders and newspapers did not represent their own feelings. There is no doubt of their readiness to return to the Union as soon as the Government authority can be fairly established.

The steamer Kangaroo, from New York, took out $505,000 in specie on Saturday.

The subscription to the testimonial to Vice Admiral Farragut having reached the sum of $50,000, it was converted into 7.30 U. S. bonds, and presented to him on Saturday.

Hon. George M. Dallas, Ex-Vice President of the United States, died at his residence in Philadelphia at nine a. m. on Saturday. He was well enough to be about on Friday.

There is not the least foundation, says a Washington special, for the current rumor that Lee intends evacuating Richmond.

It is understood that Seward's letter concerning the capture of the Florida is accepted by the acting Minister of Brazil, as a satisfactory explanation.

The Postoffice Department finding that the letter delivery system works badly has determined to confine it to large cities.

A rebel spy was recently captured at City Point, upon whose person elaborate drawings and descriptive sketches of our Washington defences were found. He was about to examine the defences of City Point when captured.

Col. Sexton, after more than half a century's active service, retired on Saturday from the editorial management of the *National Intelligencer*, which will pass into other hands. J. C. Welling has also retired from the establishment.

The trial of Colonel North and others, for soldier's voting fraud, will be concluded to-morrow.

The prisoner question is the subject of serious consideration, and it may be made a subject of Congressional investigation, when it may possibly appear that our government is not altogether free from blame in continuing the sufferings of our prisoners. The rebels officially allege that they do the best they can, and have invited our government to send for our prisoners and bring them home.

Notwithstanding the agreement between Grant and Lee that each of the parties should send blankets and medical stores to their prisoners, our government has done nothing in the matter, while the rebels have been, and are still engaged in sending supplies to their prisoners.

Pardon Wormsley, detective and spy, has made affidavit that he lost three thousand dollars money belonging to the Government, in a gambling house in Washington. The premises have been under the charge of a guard, pending the investigation.

Fifty-five whalers have arrived at Honoruk Sandwich Islands, bringing 20,888 barrels of oil and 20,800 pounds of whalebone.

Washington Gossip and Topics.

The miscarriage of the Wilmington expedition produces no disappointment at the White House. The difficulties of the enterprise were appreciated there, and full allowance made for the delays to be caused by continuous gales and extraordinary cold.

An extraordinary number of applications for passes to go to Savannah were refused by Gen. Halleck at the War Department. Among them was that of Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court. His and his wife's property are in Savannah and its neighborhood.

There are 50,000 of our troops imprisoned in the South. It will be good news to their friends to hear that Colonel Mulford will go to Richmond this week, authorized to negotiate a new cartel with him. He will probably exchange the whole of them.

From data received by the Government it appears that the largest number of our prisoners are at Florence, S. C., one hundred miles north of Charleston, on the railroad. A large number have recently been sent to Lynchburg. About fifteen thousand were sent South from Savannah to Florida, and there is no army with them equal to the force Sherman sent in pursuit.

There does not seem to be a time fixed for more exchanges. No supplies have yet been sent to our prisoners in pursuance of the order of both Governments issued some six weeks ago. The rebels are now receiving their stores of blankets, &c., to be paid for by cotton to be brought out by Governor Morgan, through Mobile.

The wholesale desertion from the rebel army is not confined entirely to the rank and file, a number of late rebel officers frequently come into our lines. Among a batch of one hundred deserters Lieutenant R. Redwood, of the 43d Alabama, came within the lines of the army of the James with a squad of men belonging to his command. Heretofore these deserters have principally been confined to Virginia and North Carolina regiments; but since Sherman's successful movement through the heart of the rebellious States, they extend to Georgia and Alabama regiments, of which large numbers have come within our lines in the past two weeks.

The Postoffice Department, finding that the latter delivery system works badly, has determined to confine it to large cities.

It is reported on the authority of deserters that the rebels are engaged in removing the heavy machinery from the arsenals and other public works at Richmond further south, preparatory to an evacuation of that city.

Returns received at the Provost Marshal General's Bureau show the number of men raised by recruiting is larger now than at any period during the past year.

CHAT ON IRISH BULLS.—An amusing entertainment is in store for the patrons of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association's lectures in that promised on Wednesday evening, at Lafayette Hall, by Mr. Vanderhoff. In his reading, Mr. Vandenhoff will give amusing illustrations from the most notable wits and humorists of modern time, and will coincide with some remarks on modern conversation and its defects. The lecture committee deserve the thanks of the community for furnishing so interesting and attractive lectures as they have thus far this season had delivered. Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff's reading on Saturday night attracted an overflowing audience, now being unable to gain admittance. This will be the case no doubt with the reading of Wednesday.

THE ANDERSONVILLE SLAUGHTER PEN.—About eight months ago, seventy-one members of the Massachusetts 2d cavalry were captured by guerrillas in Virginia, and sent to Andersonville, Georgia. All of the party have died but two, who have been exchanged and reached Boston this morning. One is very sick and so much exhausted that it is doubtful if he recovers. During their confinement, 12,500 Union prisoners died and were buried a short distance from the stockade.—*Boston Traveller.*

Such terrible facts, when opposed only by an idea as to the equality of the black and white troops in rebel hands, are overpowering. The Northern judgement and conscience are not dead to what is due to all who wear the Federal uniform, but the conviction is becoming universal that we have acted on a single idea long enough.

RECOVERING.—Father Luke, Supervisor of the Monastry of the Passionists, located on the hill above Birmingham, who was so severely injured by the late railroad accident near Hudson, Ohio, we learn, is in a fair way to recover. He was badly bruised and burned, and now lies at Hudson, where he is most kindly cared for.

The Richmond *Whig*, in one of those flaming editorials which are written daily to "fire the Southern heart," says:

"If the fate of Carthage is to overtake us, it must not come until our women, like those of Carthage, shall have given their hair for bowstrings!"

EDWARD EVERETT is being warmly recommended by leading Bostonians as Minister to France.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

WILMINGTON.

Details of the Land Operations.

The Rebels Run Out the White Flag.

Race Between Soldiers and Marines.

The Marines Obtain the Surrender.

Capture of a Courier and Dispatches.

Withdrawal of Land Forces.

Gen. Butler Returned to Dutch Gap.

Admiral Porter Resolved to Fight it Out

Gen. Weitzel in Command of Land Forces,

Correspondence Between Butler and Porter.

NEW YORK, December 31.

The *Herald's* correspondent details the operations of the land forces against Fort Fisher. On landing a rebel on the left of their line of works, at once run out a white flag, and there was a race between the troops to first reach the battery and obtain the surrender. The marines having the shortest distance gained the prize. Thus one hundred prisoners were jotted down to Rear Admiral Porter. General Curtis then moved his troops up the beach toward Fort Fisher, cutting the telegraph communications with Wilmington about a quarter of a mile from Fort Fisher. A small fort was reached but it was evacuated on the approach of our troops.

In the meantime, more troops were landed under Gen. Ames, and they were pushed forward to the support of Curtis, who was in skirmishing, was in front of Fort Fisher. It was then that Lieut. Wm. H. Walling, of the 142d New York Volunteers, captured the flag of the fort; also the courier, the dispatches and horse, and two other horses and a mule.

Night approaching, orders were issued to withdraw the troops, but just previous to this dispatches to a small force to a certain point, who captured a Captain of a battery and a battalion of junior reserves, who threw down their arms and surrendered. On the return, the prisoners, under command of their own officers, and carrying their arms, took their places in column and marched as regularly as our own troops. The 117th New York, Colonel Bell, who captured and had them in charge, considered it a piece of most exquisite pleasantry to convoy a party of enemies, who equalled them in numbers, and each of whom was armed with a loaded and capped Austrian rifle.

After re-embarking the troops, for a while the surf became so rough that it was deemed necessary to stop, and nearly 600 were left on shore, for the night, in a rain storm: but morning found these brave men strongly entrenched, with their backs to the sea, ready for all comers. About 10 A. M., it was discovered that ten men of the skirmish line had been left in front of Fort Fisher. They were immediately taken in, and reached the point of debarkation without any molestation from the enemy. One of them, who had been posted on the bank of the river reported that a large force of rebels, with troops had left the fort. During the day a deserter from the Second South Carolina Cavalry, more likely sent out by the rebels with bait, came in, reporting that the whole enemy had concentrated on our right flank, and proposed to attack in the night. Word was sent to Admiral Porter, and fourteen gunboats were placed to intercept this movement. The weather was so bad that our troops could not be re-embarked that afternoon or night. The gunboats shelled the woods, which lined the troops throughout the night, but there was no enemy near.

Next day, the 27th, the weather moderated, and the troops were got on board the transports, together with the prisoners. Our men showed no signs of the hardships they had endured, while the prisoners were worn down, and but barely able to climb the ship sides. Many of them were apparently not over fifteen years of age.

The following correspondence between General Butler and Admiral Porter will explain itself:

GENERAL BUTLER TO ADMIRAL PORTER.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Dec. 25, 1864.

ADMIRAL:—After landing Weitzel and making a thorough reconnoissance of Fort Fisher, both General Weitzel and myself are fully of the opinion that the place could not be carried by assault, as the fire of the fleet was reinjured as a defending work by the navy fire. We found seventeen guns, protected by traverses, two only of which were bearing up the beach and covering a strip of land—the only practicable route, but wide enough for a thousand men in line of battle. Had even one gun been fired from these guns by reason of which—sixty-five men and two commissioned officers—were taken off by the navy, we also captured Half Moon battery and seven officers and three hundred and eight men of the Third North Carolina Junior Reserves, including its commander, from whom I learned that a portion of Hoke's troops, Hagood's brigade, had been sent from the lines before Richmond on Tuesday last, arriving at Wilmington Friday night, and Sunday morning had six regiments in line within fifty yards of the fort, while the garrison were kept in their bombproofs by the fire of the navy, and so closely that three or four men of the picket line ventured upon the parapet and through the sallyport of the works, capturing a horse, which they brought off, killing the cohorts, who never knew they were in a dispatch from the chief of artillery of General Whiting, to bring a light battery within the fort, and also brought away from the parapet the flag of the 117th New York, which had on the shells of the navy were falling about the heads of the daring men who entered the work; and it was evident, as soon as the fire of the navy ceased because of the darkness, that the fort was fully manned again, and opened with grape and canister upon our picket line.

Finding that nothing but the operations of a regular siege, which did not come within my instructions, would reduce the fort, and in view of the threatening aspect of the weather, the wind arising from the South-west rendering it impossible to make further landing through the night, I caused the troops, with their prisoners, to re-embark, and we see nothing further that can be done by the land forces. I shall therefore sail for Hampton Roads as soon as the transport fleet can be got in order.

My engineers and officers report Fort Fisher to me as substantially uninjured as a defensive work.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

To Rear Admiral PORTER.

ADMIRAL PORTET TO GENERAL BUTLER.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUDRON,
UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
OFF NEW INLET, N. C., Dec. 26, 1864.

GENERAL:—I beg leave to the acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, the substance of which was communicated to me by General Weitzel last night.

Having the additional force of the largest vessels to proceed off Beaufort to fill up with ammunition to be ready for another attack in case it is decided to proceed with this matter by making other arrangements. They are not commenced firing rapidly yet, and could keep any rebels inside from showing their heads until an assaulting column was within twenty yards of the works, which some more of your gallant fellows had followed the officer who took the flag from the parapet, and the brave fellow who brought the horse out from the fort I think they would have found it an easier conquest than is supposed. I do not, however, pretend to place my opinion in opposition to Gen. Weitzel, whom I know to be an accomplished soldier and officer, and whose opinion has great weight with me.

I will look out that the troops are all in safety. We had a fine breeze a west wind presently, and a smooth beach about three o'clock, when sufficient daylight will be sent for them. The prisoners now on board the Santiago de Cuba will be delivered to Brevet Major Marshal at Fortress Monroe, unless you wish to take them on board one of the transports, which would be inconvenient just now.

I remain, General, respectfully, your obedient servant.

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

To Major General B. F. BUTLER, commanding, &c.

It is learned from City Point, that General Butler returned to his headquarters on the James river on Wednesday. He left the land forces in the expedition against Wilmington under command of Gen. Weitzel.

Notorious Guerrilla Captured.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1.

A notorious Missouri guerrilla, named Hunter, was recently arrested at Salt Lake city, while en route to California, with two hundred thousand dollars greenbacks, stolen from the bank at Bloomington, in this State, over a year ago. He was sent back by General Conner, and will be taken to Huntersville and hanged.

MORE FASHIONABLE SHOPLIFTING.—In Cincinnati, recently, the wives of two influential citizens were arrested for shoplifting. The stolen property, consisting of three silk dresses and some table linen, was found upon their persons, but the matter was settled without an appeal to the courts. The *Gazette* says:

For reasons that are patent to everybody we withhold their names. This partial exposition and their arrest may, perhaps, bring them to a realizing sense of the dismal abyss from which they are saved for the present only by the leniency of the law they have outraged, and work a reform that could be brought about in no other way. Let us hope the lesson will not be totally lost, and that they may be saved the degradation that yesterday seemed imminent, and which would have doubtless ruined them forever.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Attack on Fort Fisher.

Every House Destroyed by Porter's Fire

Abolition of Slavery for European Recognition.

THE REBEL CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

They Have Lost Almost Nothing!

A Howl for Reinforcements.

Destruction of West Virginia Salt Works.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 1.

I take the following extracts from Richmond papers of the 29th:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 20.—The Richmond *Enquirer* says:—The Federal fleet has disappeared, and only the usual blockaders remain. General Bragg reports that with present means and disposition of forces, no danger need be apprehended. Had reinforcements arrived sooner we might have captured many prisoners. The enemy drew up in a semi-circle, and poured a concentrated fire into Fort Fisher, destroying every house, and ploughing up the ground. Colonel Lamb's garrison deserve much credit, as well as the junior reserves. The enemy threw over many houses in the gale, and suffered much otherwise. There was another gale last night.

The Alexandria has been seized at Nassau, by order of the British Government.

The *Enquirer*, in a long editorial in favor of arming the blacks, says: The heroism and endurance of our struggle, despite this prejudice against slavery, has won for our people the undisguised admiration of the world, but has not, and will not, modify that prejudice or dispose the nations to recognize us with slavery, as they understand our cause, the corner-stone of our system. If we would reap the rich blessings to which our heroic struggle entitles us, if we would crystallize that admiration into acts of aid and comfort, we must convince the world that we are fighting for the self-government of the whites, and not for the slavery of the blacks; that the war has been forced upon us by our enemies, for the purpose of spoliation and subjugation; that the freedom of the negro was no part of the purpose of our enemy, but that commercial vassalage and independence prompted and impelled the cruel war. If it be necessary to convince the world that we were fighting for the self Government of the whites, we should liberate the negroes, and if that liberation secure our recognition, and the guarantee of England and France to our independence, we believe that the people of these States would not hesitate to make the sacrifice. The consequences of emancipation would fall upon the unfortunate negro, and God would hold responsible those who have forced upon us this act. It is impossible to calculate the benefits to accrue from a treaty of enemies, who equalled them in numbers, and each of whom was armed with a loaded and capped Austrian rifle.

After re-embarking the troops, for a while the surf became so rough that it was deemed necessary to stop, and nearly 600 were left on shore, for the night, in a rain storm: but morning found these brave men strongly entrenched, with their backs to the sea, ready for all comers. About 10 A. M., it was discovered that ten men of the skirmish line had been left in front of Fort Fisher. They were immediately taken in, and reached the point of debarkation without any molestation from the enemy. One of them, who had been posted on the bank of the river reported that a large force of rebels, with troops had left the fort. During the day a deserter from the Second South Carolina Cavalry, more likely sent out by the rebels with bait, came in, reporting that the whole enemy had concentrated on our right flank, and proposed to attack in the night. Word was sent to Admiral Porter, and fourteen gunboats were placed to intercept this movement. The weather was so bad that our troops could not be re-embarked that afternoon or night. The gunboats shelled the woods, which lined the troops throughout the night, but there was no enemy near.

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OFF NEW INLET, N. C., Dec. 26, 1864.

GENERAL:—I beg leave to the acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, the substance of which was communicated to me by General Weitzel last night.

Having the additional force of the largest vessels to proceed off Beaufort to fill up with ammunition to be ready for another attack in case it is decided to proceed with this matter by making other arrangements. They are not commenced firing rapidly yet, and could keep any rebels inside from showing their heads until an assaulting column was within twenty yards of the works, which some more of your gallant fellows had followed the officer who took the flag from the parapet, and the brave fellow who brought the horse out from the fort I think they would have found it an easier conquest than is supposed. I do not, however, pretend to place my opinion in opposition to Gen. Weitzel, whom I know to be an accomplished soldier and officer, and whose opinion has great weight with me.

I will look out that the troops are all in safety. We had a fine breeze a west wind presently, and a smooth beach about three o'clock, when sufficient daylight will be sent for them. The prisoners now on board the Santiago de Cuba will be delivered to Brevet Major Marshal at Fortress Monroe, unless you wish to take them on board one of the transports, which would be inconvenient just now.

I remain, General, respectfully, your obedient servant.

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

To Major General B. F. BUTLER, commanding, &c.

It is learned from City Point, that General Butler returned to his headquarters on the James river on Wednesday. He left the land forces in the expedition against Wilmington under command of Gen. Weitzel.

The Pirate Florida.

Mr. Seward's Reply to Brazil.

Captain Collins to be Suspended.

Consul Wilson to be Dismissed.

The Crew of the Pirate to be Set at Liberty.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, December 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, which sets forth the sentiments of the Imperial Government of Brazil, concerning the capture of the Florida by the United States war steamer Wachusett, in the port of Bahia.

You will, of course, explain to your Government that owing to an understanding between you and myself, your note, although it bears the date of the 24th December, was not submitted to me until the 21st instant.

Jealousy of foreign intervention in every form, and absolute non-intervention in the domestic affairs of foreign nations, are cardinal principles in the policy of the United States. You have, therefore, justly expected that the President would disavow and regret the proceedings at Bahia. He will suspend Captain Collins, and direct him to be put before a court-martial. The consul at Bahia admits that he advised and incited the captain, and was active in the proceedings. He will therefore be dismissed. The flag of Brazil will be restored from the United States Navy the honor customary in the intercourse of friendly maritime powers.

It is, however, not to be understood that this Government admits or gives credit to the charges of falsehood, treachery and deception, with which you have been pleased to charge it and the Consul. These charges are denied on the authority of the officers accused.

You will also be pleased to understand that the answer, now given to your representation, rests exclusively upon the ground that the capture of the Florida was an unauthorized, unlawful and indefensible exercise of the naval force of the United States, within a foreign country, in defiance of its established and duly recognized Government.

This Government disallows your assumption that the insurgents of this country are a lawful naval belligerents, and, on the contrary, it maintains that the United States, when recognized by the Government of Brazil to insurgent citizens of the United States, who have hitherto been, and who still are, destitute of naval ports and courts, have a right of international intervention, in derogation of the law of nations, and unfriendly and wrongful, as it is manifestly injurious, to the United States.

So, also, this Government disallows your assumption that the Florida belonged to the aforementioned insurgents, and maintains, on the contrary, that the vessel, if in any sense was a pirate, belonging to no nation or lawful belligerent, and, therefore, that the harboring and supplying of her with coal, munitions, and crews in Brazilian ports, were wrongs and injuries for which Brazil justly owes reparation to the United states, as ample as the reparation which she justly claims from them. They hope and confidently expect this reciprocity in good time, to restore the harmony and friendship which have happily existed to the welfare and safety of the two countries.

In the positions which I have thus assumed, the imperial Government will recognize an adherence to rights which the United States have asserted, and an enduring sense of injuries which have been the subject of earnest remonstrance by the United States during the last twenty years. The Government has again informed that these positions of this Government are no longer deemed open to argument.

It does not, however, belong to the Captains of ships of war of the United States or to the commanders of their armies, or to their consuls residing in foreign ports, acting without the authority of Congress and without even executive direction, and choosing their own time, manner and occasion, to assert the rights and redress the wrongs of the country. This power can be lawfully exercised only by the Government of the United States. As a member of the family of nations, the United States practice order, not anarchy, as they always prefer lawful proceedings to aggressive violence or retaliation. The United States are happy in being able to believe that Brazil entertains the same sentiments. The authorities at Bahia are understood to have unsuccessfully attempted to employ force to overcome the recklessness of the Florida, and to rescue her from capture in the chase of the offender beyond the waters of Brazil, out upon the high seas. Thus, in the first of all cases, Bahia, and the United States had knowledge of their respective governments, mutually inaugurated an unauthorized, irregular and unlawful war. In desisting from that war on her part, and in appealing to this Government for redress, Brazil rightly appreciated the character of the United States, and set an example worthy of emulation.

The disposition of the captured crew of the Florida is determined upon the principles which I have laid down. Although the crew are enemies of the United States, and, as they contend, enemies of the human race, yet the offenders were, nevertheless, unlawfully brought into the custody of this Government, and, therefore, subject to the process of law. Convicted here to the punishment which they have deserved. Nor could they, being enemies, be allowed to enjoy the protection of the United States. They will, therefore, be set at liberty, to seek a refuge wheresoever they may find it, with the hazard of recapture when beyond the jurisdiction of this Government.

The Florida was brought into American waters, and was anchored under naval surveillance and protection at Hampton Roads. While awaiting the representation of the Brazilian Government, on the 28th of September, she sunk, owing to a leak which could not be seasonably stopped. The leak was at first represented to have been caused, or at least increased by a collision with a war transport. Orders were immediately given to ascertain the manner and circumstances of the occurrence. It ceased to affect the attention of the Navy Department. A naval court of inquiry, and also a military court of inquiry, were charged with the investigation. The naval court has submitted its report, and a copy thereof is herewith communicated. The military court is yet engaged. So soon as its labors shall have ended, the result will be made known to your Government. In the meantime, it is assumed that the loss of the Florida was a consequence of some unforeseen accident, which cast no responsibility upon the United States.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

WM. H. SEWARD.

Senhor IGNACIO DE AVELLAR BARBOZA DA SILVA. &c., &c.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Gen. Steadman Across the Tennessee

Hood Being Rapidly Pursued.

Prisoners and Guns Captured.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

DECATUR, ALA., December 29.

General Steadman transferred his command to the south bank of the Tennessee, above this place on night before last, and threw it rapidly upon the town. The enemy under Hood, rapidly retreated. Our cavalry under Colonel Polley, 15th Indiana, captured two twelve pounder guns, with horses and caissons. They also captured a number of prisoners. The trains run from this place to Chattanooga.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Highly Important.

THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK.

Payment of Paroled Prisoners.

New Cartel for Exchange of Prisoners.

SAVANNAH FULL OF MERCHANTS.

The Wilmington Expedition.

Gen. Butler the Jonah of the Fleet.

Forter had Better Thrown Him Overboard

LANDING OF TROOPS AT WHITE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.

An earnest movement is being made for the establishment of a National Soldiers' Commission. A portion of the funds from the Soldiers' Fair will be applied to the object.

The Board of Supervisors have authorized a loan of $4,000,000, to increase the bountry for recruits to a $1,000. It is estimated that the quota for the city under the present call will be three thousand five hundred, if all excesses on previous calls, both for army and navy, are allowed. A strong effort will be made to secure a credit of seven thousand naval recruits hitherto assigned to Brooklyn.

A Washington special says about four hundred thousand dollars have thus far been expended in pay to paroled prisoners at Annapolis, commutation of rations due them while in the hands of the rebels. Up to yesterday, eight thousand had received their certificates.

A Post Office Department order announces that the letter delivery system works badly, has determined to confine it to large cities.

Large quantities of rations for passes for Savannah have been made at the War Department, but nearly all were refused.

Colonel Mulford will go to Richmond this week authorized to negotiate a new cartel, that will probably exchange the whole of our prisoners in the South. The largest number of our prisoners are at Florence, North Carolina, one hundred miles north of Charleston. A large number have recently been sent to Lynchburg. About fifteen thousand were sent South from Savannah, and there is no army with them equal to the force Sherman sent in pursuit.

The *Herald's* Milton Head special says: Gen. Hatch's command commands the railroad at Devaux's Point, but not sufficiently to prevent the occasional passing of trains. Our right battery of eight-gun gunboats has been seven hundred yards of the railroad, in a swath cut through the woods by the 25th Ohio. On the left we have a swamp battery, which commands the railroad. Fifteen thirty-two pound parrots are in good position. There have been no casualties since last dispatch.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 29th says the rebel Mallet Prairie has been captured at Nassau by order of the British Government.

The same paper says, Savannah is full of Yankee merchants and Jews who have probably belonged to them and we may be assured that they do everything to prevent its being destroyed. The excuse was that the contingencies in the policy of the United States, Savannah had better be in ashes than in Yankee possession. The selfish proprietors probably gained nothing. The Yankees could not maintain its fortification.

Sherman says he took eight hundred prisoners. If he did so, they must have been skulkers we take no stock in the lot.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 29th, says: The repulse of the enemy at Fort Fisher gives great exultation, and turns the tide which seemed to run high against us. The enemy cannot lie off Wilmington, except at great peril. Their ships are in the ocean on a

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, deeply and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Admiral Porter and General Butler.

The Wilmington Expedition went neither smoothly nor successfully,—for what reason, the facts are as yet too meagre to determine fully. It is evident, from the most authentic accounts and from what passed between the commanders of the two branches of the service, that they did not in every respect work harmoniously together. The accounts agree that the naval part of the expedition did its work well, but that the land forces were withdrawn unexpectedly, if not prematurely and unnecessarily. It seems that General BUTLER relied a good deal on the effect to be produced by exploding a vast quantity of powder in close proximity to Fort Fisher. The idea was his own. The garrison was expected to be paralyzed, the guns dismounted, the capture of the Fort rendered easy, and many things effected, hitherto deemed practicable solely by the appointed military methods. The conception was characteristic. It failed.

General WEITZEL landed subsequently with four or five thousand men. A small body of our men pushed on into the rebel works, the guns of which were held in silence by the tremendous fire of our fleet, brought away the Rebel flag, and captured important dispatches to the effect that Rebel support was near at hand. At this time the Rebel garrison did not number above three hundred men. At this point we quote the account of an eye witness:

General Weitzel reconnoitred the fort in person during the afternoon, and gave it as his opinion that it was too strong to be carried, and that it had not been injured enough by the fire of the fleet. Giving word to General Ames, who commanded the troops on shore, to await orders, he went to consult with General Butler. During his absence General Curtis stated to General Ames that he thought he could carry the fort. The latter told him to take his brigade and try it. Night fell, however, before the preparations for the assault could be perfected, and with it came order for the re-embarkation of the troops. The storm which had been brewing during the day had now set in, with a prospect of continuing some time. The sea was already beginning to run high on the beach, and the increasing surf threatened to effectually sever communication between the shore and the transports, and in case of a reverse retreat to the ships would be impossible.

Night had gradually approached and an order was received from General Butler to withdraw the troops. This was rendered all the more necessary from the danger of being cut off at any moment by re-inforcements from Richmond. The weather was beginning to wear a threatening appearance, and in the event of a storm the navy would of course be obliged to put to sea, leaving whatever troops might remain on shore at the mercy of an enemy, who could add their pleasure overwhelm them by numbers.

With this reconnoisance the part of General BUTLER in the operations ceased, and he returned to the James river.

It subsequently appeared that the apprehensions of being overwhelmed on the shore were groundless, for one thousand of our troops who were unable to get off, remained there all night and part of the next day, protected by the guns of the fleet. It is not impossible that the retreat in other respects was on equally fallacious grounds. In his note to Admiral PORTER, Gen. BUTLER says that, although the fort did not reply to the fire of the fleet, the guns bearing on the only assaulting approach were yet intact. To this the Admiral replies that he had "not begun to fire fast."

It is unquestionably a fact that what the failure of the torpedo did not do to decide Gen. BUTLER to withdraw, the contents of the rebel dispatches captured did. It does not, however, sufficiently account for his forsaking Admiral PORTER and re-embarking his troops.

Three or four years ago, when fighting was a new thing and our Generals were novices, it would not have appeared so strange. But since that time, our Generals have taught the country to expect that no undertaking will be given up without a thorough trial; that if it cannot be accomplished one way, it will be another, and that, at any rate, the commanders of an important expedition will be agreed in making a determined effort to accomplish what they were sent to do, or be fairly beaten in the attempt. Whatever may be thought of General BUTLER in other reports, it is not too much to say that he does not appear to have developed either resources or will. The conduct of Admiral PORTER, in going vigorously into the fight, and in keeping it up, accords much better with the popular idea than the hasty withdrawal and the total abandonment of the undertaking, after a reconnoisance only.

This view of the case may be unjust to General BUTLER. A fuller knowledge of all the facts may show that he was quite right in supposing that nothing could be done but to return to Hampton Roads. It may turn out that in keeping up the fight Admiral PORTER was only wasting ammunition and recklessly exposing his ships. The facts will establish either one or the other view of the case.

At the last accounts General BUTLER was safe at his headquarters near Dutch Gap, on the James. Admiral PORTER was keeping up the fire on Fort Fisher, perhaps more determined than ever, because left to do the work alone. While his efforts may not prove successful, the qualities thus displayed are those that the nation has learned to applaud, because on them only can it rely for success.

What Does the President's Last Call Mean?

We observe in some of our exchanges great anxiety as to the meaning of the President's last call, an anxiety, which can be more easily interpreted into a desire to calculate away its substantial meaning than anything else. The proclamation stated very distinctly, that of the 500,000 men called for on the 18th of July last, only 240,000 men were obtained, and that this deficiency arose from credits, and operations of the enemy in certain States. According to this statement it appears very plainly that what the President means is simply that General GRANT, in order to perform his duty to the nation properly and speedily, wants 300,000 men to help him, because the presence of 300,000 additional men in the field would increase the efficiency of the men already at the post of duty. We find journals in New York, for instance, endeavoring to count that city out of any obligations, or at least counting largely upon "what it has done" in excess of its former quota.

Of course, the spirit which dictates such efforts will not easily understand what the President means. Of all places in the United States, we think that New York is least in danger of being overdrawn upon for Army or Navy purposes. If anything is needed to sustain this we would offer the figures of the last Presidential election, and the fact that tens of thousands of men all over the country have enlisted in New York, and been credited to its quota, leaving the districts from which they went to fill their quotas as best they might. We think the time has come when men might be proud to join what the events of the closing weeks of 1864 pointed to as the grand National Peace guard—the finishing phalanx. The 300,000 men called for are invited to participate in the closing glories of the war. They are wanted, not to sacrifice their lives, but to present a bold front worthy of the nation whose prerogative it soon must be to dictate terms of peace to the surrendered enemy. If there is any other meaning attached to the President's call, we do not comprehend it. The duty of patriotism in this hour, is to rush to the aid of the Government with a willingness which may set the Rebels to interpreting for themselves the nature of the Northern heart, and what is best for them to do under the circumstances.

The President wan's 300,000 men. Allegheny has [illegible] done its duty, and not a single neighbore in and out of the

The Mayor of Boston says:—Our annual tax has risen from $2,330,000 in 1860, before the war, to a rate of $15 50 per thousand and a total of $4,467,247 in 1864.

The Holidays in Richmond.

The pleasantest reading we have—even in these holiday times—comes from Richmond. It accords perfectly with our idea of what at this stage the tone of the enemy's journals should be. Whoever expected humility to manifest itself in that quarter was unreasonable. That sort of thing would not accord with the former temper and bearing of the once rich and well-fed, but now dilapidated hog-and-hominy chivalry. Your "first family" fellow, though reduced ever so much, must never falter in his tone. He is defiant or nothing.

This is the key on which the Richmond press has pitched itself. In this respect it differs from the press of Savannah, which is now eating humble pie in humility, apparantly perfectly natural, and with far greater satisfaction than when it was supporting the authority of the rebellion.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Richmond press to be joyful, it sends forth strains much like the wail of despair. For instance, the *Whig*, of the 28th undertakes to comfort the South after this fashion:

"The country has had ample time to expend its grief upon what has been done, and cannot be undone. It is now time to turn over the past to the years that have gone before the flood, and to address ourselves to the present and the future. We have suffered disasters, it is true. But that affords no reason why we should not set about repairing them. The present is somewhat overcast; but the darkest night is often followed by a morning of sunshine, and the blackest hour of night is just before the break of day."

Having got thus far, the *Whig* falls off, in spite of itself, into the Slough of Despond We quote again:

"Our reverses are considerable. I would be useless to deny it. But no calamity is without remedy to a people determined not to be cast down by misfortune. Such our people evidently are, for they think no more of submitting to-day than they did on the first day of the war. To a people thus disposed it is never very difficult to repair mischances, even though more serious than any which have yet overtaken us. We have had time now to take full measure of our difficulties. We know the full extent of the dangers. Our people have looked their situation calmly in the face and they see nothing to despair of. While confiding in their own strong will and determined purpose they hope everything from the future."

In spite of the forced air of defiance, it is evident that submitting to what cannot be helped has come to enter the heads of the people of the South. Consequently the *Whig* says:

"But after all, everything depends upon the people, as we have already said. If they are determined to submit, there is nothing more to be said."

The *Whig*, however, professes to have doubts on the point, and reminds the people of the South that submission is nothing but vassalage to the Yankees. But in precisely this light all do not see it, as we have seen from the numerous deserter from the rebel lines, the spirit shown wherever our forces have gained a footing, and the many evidences of a wide-spread feeling in the South in favor of ending the war by ceasing to struggle longer.

Notwithstanding the defiant tone generally of the Richmond press, it concedes the whole case by clamoring for the practical surpercedence of JEFF. DAVIS by Gen. LEE. Says the *Enquirer* of the 27th:

"But as long as Grant moves and directs the operations of the campaigns against Richmond, either by direct attack or by co-operating movements, it is proper and necessary that Gen. Lee should be entrusted with power equal to that possessed by his antagonist. A commander-in-chief in the field with power to move and direct all operations that tend directly or indirectly to the defense of Richmond, is now absolutely demanded by our situation. The experience of the last campaign of President would still be of great service to the country; but it is not mis-stating the case to say that the country reposes more confidence in the experience of Gen. Lee than in that of any other man."

To this bold proposition the *Sentinel*, DAVIS' organ, takes exception, and declares that Gen. LEE has in all things relating to the movement of the armies been consulted. If this be so, then both of them have been out-generaled in the movements of the last nine months. This is an interesting disclosure, for it has been supposed that the blunders committed on the rebel side were by DAVIS alone. Says the *Sentinel*:

"We observe that another newspaper couples its animadversions upon the Tennessee campaign, with the recommendation that the military sagacity of Gen. Lee be invoked to mark out our campaigns for the future. Nothing is more notorious, it is at least extensively known, and is true, that no important enterprise is planned without consultation with Gen. Lee. In addition to his distinguished services in the field, his country owes much to his counsels; and by no one are his great gifts and excellent judgment more highly appreciated and respected than by the constitutional Commander-in-Chief, who so habitually invokes their assistance. We make this remark, not to attach any burdensome responsibility to Gen. Lee, but to acquit the authorities here of the implied charge of neglecting to seek his counsels."

To this the *Enquirer* replies by saying that DAVIS has been deceived and has so continually blundered. It reiterates the demand for a virtual Dictatorship thus:

"We believe that we but echo the voice and wish of the whole country when we call upon the Congress to create by law a generalissimo of all the armies, and that the President would feel it to be his duty to appoint Gen. Lee to that position, and that such action by the legislative and executive would revive the confidence of the country."

The *Examiner* of the 27th seconds the motion, and says if all the armies are to be present to LEE as a holiday gift, everybody will breath freer and deeper. It demands that LEE shall have supreme military control—no half-way work—but entire independence of DAVIS and everybody else. It says:

"It is not probable that he would accept an appointment of the kind on any other kind of terms; that would be charging himself with responsibility and perhaps an odium without the means and authority needful to achieve success. He would scarcely consent to be set up as a striking horse, or to be used as a general's cloak.' * * * * The enemy is now certainly pressing us hard, and at many points. Destruction and ravage are the settled war policy of the Yankees; and each march or movement is held to be a grand success if it leaves behind a 'broad track of desolation.' The burning of houses which might afford shelter to 'rebels,' the destruction of food, which might feed 'rebels,' and thus feed the rebellion; the starvation of children, who might else grow up into 'rebels'—this is the line of the Yankee system of warfare which has been deliberately adopted, directed in general orders, compliantly narrated in bulletins, and which is now in actual course of application in our country wherever our fell invaders plant their foot. Sherman, after turning a wide region of Georgia into a naked and howling desert, promises his country men to leave as broad a track of desolation through South Carolina. Even this midwinter, also, there is no relaxation whatever in their military enterprises against us by sea and land. No winter quarters for them. On the contrary, they are campaigning at a larger number of points and with more venemous activity than at any former moment of the struggle. We also, on our side, must brace every nerve and sinew, and collect all our force to hurl back and destroy those foul invaders, and as one vigorous step in that direction, it would be satisfactory to see the government of the army entrusted altogether to General Lee."

Lately we have reports that LEE was about to undertake something new and great. It may be that the point has been carried in his favor. We can afford to wait and see. Results have shown that the Rebels cannot do any such thing.

The Gunpowder Plot.

The idea of exploding three hundred tons of powder in a ship, in close proximity to Fort Fisher, originated with General BUTLER. It was expected that the concussion would paralyze the rebel garrison, dismount the guns, and render the capture of the Fort an easy matter. The expectation was nothing like realized, nevertheless there is some difference of opinion as to what was the effect produced, it being the opinion of some that the subsequent wild firing from the Fort was due to the explosion. It is evident that in the estimation of the author the idea had failed, for it was followed with no serious attempt to assault the rebel works.

The idea of the torpedo is understood to have been borrowed from a great accidental explosion of gunpowder in the suburbs of London, a few months ago. The accident proved not a very safe precedent in conducting great military operations. However much accidents of the kind are to be dreaded, it is evident that the BUTLER torpedo, without some better evidence of its merits, is not likely to be accepted as an approved method for accomplishing great results in warfare, or regarded by even its originator as of all commensurate with the cost and hazard involved.

How We Treat Rebel Prisoners.

An officer of the Government, who was sent to inspect a prison camp in which eight thousand rebel prisoners are confined, has just returned, and reports that from the 1st of October to the 28th of November, nearly two months, there were only twenty-four deaths among the whole eight thousand. We commend this statement to special attention, for it has been charged that rebel prisoners in our hands were ill treated and almost starved. The result, as shown in the foregoing statement, gives the lie to all such aspersions. How does it compare with the condition in which our Union soldiers in rebel hands are coming to us? It is claimed that the rebels cannot help it. The abundance of provisions all along the march of General SHERMAN'S army shows that the rebels can "help it." No mistake on the basis of exchange on our part could in any way justify the practice of cruelty upon prisoners. We repudiate the apology that they "cannot help it," which certain persons and journals are desirous of palming off upon the country.

The Jews in this country have shown a full share of patriotism since the war began. From Ohio 12,000 have gone to fight for the Union flag; from New York 10,000; from Illinois 5,000; from Michigan and Wisconsin 3,000; and from other States enough to make a total of 40,000.

General Intelligence.

There were four hundred and eleven prisoners in the Baltimore penitentiary on the 30th of November, and ninety-eight were received during the year.

Savannah was taken by the English on the 29th of December, 1778. It was again taken by Sherman in the same month.

The branches of the State Bank of Ohio are winding up, preparatory to organizing under the National Banking Law.

A young mother has just been caught in the act of leaving her newly born infant in a bag in the rear of an untenanted house in Chicago, Illinois.

The building enterprise has been peculiarly active in Chicago for the past year. The total value of buildings erected, amounted to the sum of $4,733,000.

The milk dealers of New York are talking about raising the price of milk again, to fifteen cents a quart.

We heard of murders in English railroad cars; on this side of the Atlantic the programme is reversed. A woman riding in a New York street car lately gave birth to a bouncing boy.

The number of deaths in Chicago during 1864 was about 4,000.

The number of deaths in Baltimore in 1864 was 5,568.

There are seven skating ponds in operation in Philadelphia.

Boston spent $895,000 for various expenses occasioned by the war in 1864.

Personal.

John B. Gough, the lecturer on Temperance, has an income of $8,000 a year.

The suit brought by Miss Marie C. Underhill, of Brooklyn, against her sister and nephew, to recover damages for injuries sustained to health and reputation, by being wrongfully confined in a Lunatic Asylum, has been concluded. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff, with six cents damages.

Theodore Tilton lectured at St. Louis on Saturday evening, and will again lecture in that city to-morrow evening.

Gov. Hall of Missouri, in his annual message recommends that the salary of the Governor which is now $5,000 should be increased to $5,000.

Tom Thumb, his wife and baby, constitute the chief attraction of Paris.

Mayor Henry, of Philadelphia, left the sword prepared by the Common Council, of that city at the house of General Meade on Friday, and sent him a letter informing him of its delivery.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax is to be welcomed in Philadelphia to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music.

A boy seven years of age, the child of Mr. Henry G. Powers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., having been in a terrible condition of internal torture, was taken to Providence, R. I., where he was cured, a water snake being taken from his stomach.

English Neutrality Illustrated.

The case of Rumble, indicted for fitting out the rebel cruiser Rappahannock—which as our readers will remember was a ship sold by the British Admiralty—was on trial in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 5th instant, but was adjourned until February to enable the defendant to procure witnesses from the Mediterranean and from India. The case looks very dark for the defendant, who was in the employment of the Admiralty. One very singular circumstance occurred in the course of the trial. One of the firemen of the Rappahannock, in giving his testimony, made a statement which fell like a bombshell in the court-room:

"The witness went on to state that a Government tug took the ship out of harbor the day she left Sheerness. He came up on board and saw the Government tug towing her.

"Capt. Wise (Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard) here exclaimed—the greatest falsehood I ever heard.

"Mr. Bovill—You must not speak so loud Captain Wise. You were not there at the time.

"Captain Wise—No; but it is not possible.

"Mr. Bovill—Then you ought not to say so, sitting there representing the Crown.

"The Solicitor General—Captain Wise did mean what he said to be heard.

"The Lord Chief Justice examined the witness closely as to this. He swore positively that he was certain that it was a government tug. He had been in the government service all his engagement, so he thought, to know it. There could, he said, be no mistake about it.

The Solicitor-General pressed him as to when it was.

"The Witness—When we went out from Sheerness to Calias. The night we left.

"The witness spoke quite positively and firmly, and there could be no mistake as to what he meant. His statement seemed to create the utmost surprise among the counsel for the Crown."

Narrow Escape of General Thomas.

The following incident, related by the Louisville *Journal*, shows on what slender circumstances great fortunes sometimes hang:

We learn that another distinguished Major General was in this city last week, with orders to the front to supercede General Thomas. It seems that his policy was not understood; his retreat upon Nashville was thought to be wrong, and people here generally were too slow, and the people and the authorities complained, so his recall was decided upon. His successor was appointed and reached Louisville, on his way to Nashville, but paused in our city when it was announced that Thomas had remounted his cavalry, furnished his artillery with fresh horses, and made a sally upon the left of the rebel line, and, in twenty-four hours, doubled Hood's division upon one another in a maze of entanglement. His gallant successor was delighted, for he is a true patriot and counts one soldier, and does not mind the defeat of the rebels. He returned to other fields, and now there is another name added to Grant's roll of honor—Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas.

The only thing necessary to complete the interest of the above incident is the name of the General who was to be General THOMAS' successor.

GENERAL SHERMAN, like Lieutenant General GRANT, smokes. Here is the way he smoked his cigar in Savannah:

Major Anderson, commanding Fort McAllister, was taken prisoner with his men. Major Anderson lived in style. Nearly four thousand dollars worth of wines and cigars were found stowed away in his quarters. The soldiers revelled among the delicacies

e Daily Commercial

RCIAL ADVERTISING TERMS.

ements will be inserted in THE COMMERCIAL following rates, from here will be

or 6-8 Inch. Square.	Daily.	3 Times a Week.	Twice a Week.	One Week.	Three Months.	Weekly
	75					
	1 50					
	1 60					
	2 00					
	2 20					
week	2 50	1 70	1 25	85		75
en times	3 00	1 90	1 40	90		
ight times	3 10	2 10	1 55	1 05		
ine times	3 40	2 30	1 70	1 15		
Ten times	3 70	2 50	1 85	1 25		
Eleven times	4 05	2 70	2 00	1 35		
Two weeks	4 35	2 90	2 20	1 45	1 40	
Three weeks	6 00	4 00	3 00	2 00	2 00	
One month	7 50	5 00	3 75	2 50	2 50	
Two months	11 25	7 50	5 65	3 75	4 75	
Three months	15 75	9 15	6 85	4 75	6 75	
Six months	20 75	13 85	10 40	6 50	12 00	
Nine months	27 00	18 00	13 50	9 00	16 50	
One year	36 00	24 00	16 00	12 00	20 00	

CHEAPNESS ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square, changeable one time each week, confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion.

	Daily.	3 Times a Week.	Twice a Week.	Once a week.
One month	9 25	6 00	4 70	3 00
Three months	17 20	11 45	8 60	6 00
Six months	24 00	19 00	15 75	10 50
One year	40 00	28 00	24 50	14 00

☞ *Business or Local Notices, under head of* "CITY ITEMS," TWENTY CTS. *per line, each insertion.*

Special Notices, next page, TEN CTS. *per line, each insertion.*

Death Notices, each insertion.....50 cents.

Marriage Notices, ...75 "

Glimpses of My Southern Experience.

"Omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis."

The name Abolitionist, which was in former times stigmatized by even the lowest classes, has of late risen by rapid strides to occupy quite a respectable, if not an honorable position. Long ago, it is true, the mention of the word caused a well marked sneer to obscure "the human face divine," and even yet in some circles, produces a decided celestial turn to an otherwise ornamental portion of the countenance, showing how deeply fixed and long-lived is prejudice.

A candid confession being admitted to be beneficial to the physical constitution, and wishing to apply this salve to mine, at a time of life which has passed from the fitful passion and impetuosity of youth, and

"Is fallen into the sear, the yellow leaf;
And that which should accompany old age,"

I desire to record the circumstances which united me, nearly thirty years ago, with a society of men, whose opinions were not only held as most obnoxious, but considered dangerous to the welfare of the community. The danger was chiefly to the individuals maintaining these unpopular proclivities and was of a personal kind, yet for myself, I confess to have suffered but slightly in the flesh, and I am greatly indebted to my friends and neighbors for their forbearance and kindness, in listening with attention to the old talker, who harps continually on the subject of his early prophecies. At that time there were not many willing to publicly wear "the branded hand" and abolitionists were, so to say, an elect people, for they were chosen for certain qualifications of a striking and decided kind, suitable for martyrs in a small way. Abasing themselves that the cause might be exalted, rejoicing in stripes above measure, not given to dismay at unpleasant odors, in perils by their own countrymen, in journeyings often, by rail —a mode of travel almost exclusively reserved for their service—slow to wrath, and forbearing, yet armed and fortified at all points with those facts and arguments which have never been controverted. Persons in advance of their community, the harbingers of an opinion destined so become of vital importance to a nation, have, from all time, suffered persecution for their doctrine, whilst those who travel over the well chosen and beaten paths, pass smoothly and comfortably, giving great credit to themselves and moderate satisfaction to others. Very little merit is due to a person, who, laying his antecedents of action aside as he would an unsuitable garment, seizes a popular theme in the full tide of ready acceptance, and gently wafts into public favor; but one who buffets the adverse waves of popular will and sacrifices his life, as several of our people have done, in devotion to the cause of freedom, justly claims admiration and profound respect.

Born and educated in a free State of the North, the description of Southern scenery and vegetation, the impression received of the unbounded hospitality of its residents, and their cultivation and refinement, created in me a desire to travel and behold for myself these distinctions of country and manners. The endless troubles of the toiling slave, the moral degradation of his race, and the horrors of the middle passage, produced no more effect on my mind than the story of Haji Baba in Persia, and seemed to have no more to do with my welfare. The steady progress of the country's greatness, with its unbounded and undeveloped resources, obscured all subjects of this sort in my limited mind. The domestic advantages of the slave, his cheerfulness and his gaiety, his supreme contentment and above all the Christian privileges under the benign instruction of our evangelical teachers, he was said to possess, when under the protection of our Government, were represented to me as a complete and satisfactory equivalent for the surrender of his person to peal servitude. This sophistry persuaded a youthful mind and it has often since, calmed many an adult consciousness.

By diligent and assiduous attention to the interests of my employers in a mercantile business, I was rewarded by their confidence so far that they set aside certain reasonable objections on account of age, and sent me South, entrusting me with an amount of responsibility by no means agreeable to comfort and not calculated to yield much personal enjoyment. The journey was intended to occupy the winter months of 1832, was lengthened to the next fall, and in consequence of the death of the agent of the house in New Orleans, my residence was extended to several years, which, in a most favorable frame of mind for unbiassed observation, being in fact a passive spectator, and, if you wish, an inconsiderate sympathizer with American slavery, I had an excellent opportunity to view without prejudice, under every phase and form, the working of the "peculiar" institution, which has of late years been discovered by certain Machiavel priests to be of divine origin.

During the first leisure time I was permitted to enjoy, I accepted the pressing invitation of my friend Colonel Duprez, to visit him at his plantation, not far from Mobile. My arrival was an instance of true Southern reception. A welcome so joyous and pleasing, that aroused such an excellent opinion of my own importance, it has taken half a lifetime to bring it under control. I was soon quite at home, and the household, so to say, underwent change and was reorganized, including me an additional partaker of its luxurious comforts. The family consisted of the Colonel, Mrs. D., two daughters—Blanche and Ellen—and the sons, Alexander and James, both younger than their sisters.

Nothing could be more agreeable to me than this new mode of life—fishing, hunting and riding on horseback, forming a delightful exercise and healthful amusement, while watching the transformation in the rapidly growing cotton, almost in full bloom, and the busy scenes in the fields, made an interesting occupation. The plantation was esteemed a pattern of order and thrift for miles around, and without risk of contradiction, it could be asserted to strongly contrast, in point of management, with several I visited in the neighborhood. Col. Duprey was a man of refined and social manners, of entertaining and pleasant manners, of a lively and attractive disposition, with a hearty frankness of character, and presenting in this happy combination a genuine type of the Southern gentleman. In the style of his conversation with his overseers, the careful treatment of his numerous slaves, his kindness towards them during illness, and his attention to their food and personal comfort at all times, could be discovered that he had an excellent heart, or perhaps so tender a conscience, that one might be inclined to consider him, in these matters, almost a casuist. The good feeling and strong attachment of the slaves to their generous master was delightful to observe and was constantly visible. A thing quite remarkable about him, was his restless energy and constant desire for improvement, often without purpose, yet never ceasing and his countenance bore an undefined misanthropic cast, yet when lighted by a happy thought or the enjoyment of a good joke, heard or related, it beamed brightly on you for a time, but soon relapsed under its wonted shadow, such as you see portrayed in the ideal statue of the master of Monticello—Bestlovan.

Mrs. D—— was a very amiable and excellent lady, a kind and pliable mother, of agreeable manners, but her force of character was absent, forming a very substantial drag to the striking activity of her husband. Her sons apparently partook of her nature strongly, as was shown by their impassive faces and indolent habits, contrasting decidedly with the quickness and spirit of the father and their sister Blanche, who, in positive contradiction of her name, was a dark beauty, of extreme brilliancy which led straightway captive the open heart, while her choice wit and piquant repartee added zest and life to all around. Her father basked in the warmth of her smiles and revelled in the full tide of her mirth: she was the fervid charm of his life and the unconscious relief to that occult sorrow which hung its imprint on his brow. Her laugh was the sweetest and most bewitching I ever heard, it seemed to fill my very soul with ecstacy, and would you believe it, even now after that lapse of time, when I hear the echo of sound, I think I hear it still, my blood bounds through its ordinary conduits with an unwonted speed and produces a strange tingling on its round. I confess not unpleasant, even though Mrs. H. is sitting near me, by the fire, with her two grown up daughters at her side, all sewing away as if for life yet meanwhile silently wondering what makes my pen fly so fast, which is a piece of confidential information I hope the reader will be prudent enough not to communicate improperly.

The my first excursion was a glorious time: the sky had an exquisite tint, the days and nights had decreased to half their length, when I walked I seemed only to touch the earth but strange to remark the flavor of the Col.'s honest wines had faded, even the Tokay was unaccountably changing; the cheroots I devoured had suddenly parted with their strength—recourse to more powerful proved of no avail, and I soon became convinced the luxuries of the world were fast becoming strangely insipid. Passion and prudence and doubt laid fierce and constant siege on my weakened auricles, when they surrendered, leaving me in a positive determination to make open confession,

"But watchful Fortune, lurking, takes good heed
Ever some bar 'gainst our intents to bring."

My "lady's fate" bled away in two days, on a visit of a fortnight, and the opportunity, though many times sought for, was not again afforded. How often does a slight counter-current change the tide of life, and how many times does its bestie, for good or evil, depend on some trivial circumstance! After the departure of her bright face, the house suffered an eclipse, which was total so far as my immediate happiness was concerned, and required some effort to partially overcome. The quiet comfort of the household, the conscious security and confidence in the slaves, their mirthful contentment and personal ease, serve to confirm the beliefs of our form of slavery and favorably display the comparative advantages, under such mild control, the slaves possessed, to say nothing of their convenient privileges, and, in the present instance, all more or less of the liberty extended to them, especially a house servant, a seamstress, whom in my ignorance I mistook for a white woman, for so far as regards tints she had a finer skin than hundreds of ladies, whose pretensions to the title are whited sepulchres, for twenty generations. It would be strange if I had beheld without suspicion of envy this favored being, luxurious inside of living and had no day-dream, whose fulfilment would place me in position to dispense bounties and gratuities with as liberal a hand as that of my gallant host.

Twelve days' monotony was broken by the arrival of a man of most remarkable manners and appearance: his toilet was, without doubt, a matter of anxious study, his "hair," as he called it, was done up in careful confusion: Mr. Toofs, he had a variety of "weakets," his watch chain was most formidable, terminating in a seal large enough for the arms of a lord mayor, while his light suit, surmounted by a white fur tile, adorned with a reasonably wide strip of bombazine, at once showed he was no ordinary person.

He had bright black eyes, always in motion, yet in a sly way, and loud sight of nothing within the range of his vision. He was evidently the kind of man the Colonel delighted to meet, for he treated him with a certain civility, mingled cautiously with disdain, like a poor relation, usually so by no means welcome, but yet they contrived to pass several hours of the day together, when an exchange of gold, of considerable amount, took place. Soon after this transaction the Colonel remarked in an almost forgotten but advantageous appointment with Mr. Cary, a wealthy planter, living at a considerable distance, which caused some surprise to Mrs. D., as she was not long before, and she immediately reminded him of Blanche's expected return. The Colonel did not feel exactly right, thought the ride would be beneficial, and without further parley called his leave, promising to return early next morning.

The next day, hours before we were accustomed to rise, I was aroused from deep sleep by such an unearthly sound, I bounded to the lattice and opened it. From the far side of the house burst such an agonizing wail as never can be described, chilled all the blood in my body, and a weary sickness came over me. What could cause such heart-rending cries in such wooted stillness? I dressed with all haste and descended, but only in time to see, at a distance, the vulgar brute of yesterday's acquaintance at his occupation, taking Milly, the seamstress, away in a wagon; and her poor mother, in maniac agony, following in pursuit as fast as she could.

"My God, my God, forgive me, forgive me, for having sold my daughter, whom thou knowest I secretly loved!"

Her impudence, her illegitimacy, her doubtful skin, and the sneer of the people, had no weight with me, I was surprised and overwhelmed; his only desire was for health and strength to recover her and her only brother—his eldest son.

It rose from that sick bed conscience stricken, his mind awry, but one thing occupied his attention; he wandered hither and thither in the vain hope to find the object of his search, in order to make amends for past crimes, if possible restore that which he had wrongly taken, to make free her whom he had delivered into lifelong bondage, but in a few short years the repentant Burr, never ceasing, ever watching for the remaining object of his existence, his beloved Theodosia, but like her she came not.

On returning to New Orleans I found a wondrous change had occurred—the vast city wore a sombre look, for the dread pestilence had begun its rapid work; many victims had fallen, most of the inhabitants, including some thinlegged French friends of mine, whom I had expected to welcome me, had taken hasty leave, and those remaining showed consternation in their faces. As I traveled the levee, umbrella in hand there was a little jostle and crowd, and nearly all I met were in traveling trim bound for the coast forthwith. The houses were garnished on all sides with the signals of death, the servants carrying great packages of invitations to the many funerals, a most frightful object ever met and calculated to spread alarm in such trying times, the rapid passing of hearses, bearing the mortal remains of some wealthy citizen to his intra-mural burial, and the rumbling of the carts containing with the unknown bones of some pauper emigrants, piled one above another, to be thrown into the dank earth beyond the city, brought the uncertainty of human life constantly to the mind. The hospitals were crowded to inconvenience, and the scenes therein frightful to behold. There is a specific very startling on entering a ward filled with yellow fever patients; their bright, rosy, piercing eyes penetrate like balls of fire, and they glare unnaturally as to surprise one in a familiar with their unwonted expression, while the proportion of beds, where a sheet is stretched over a human figure, soon to be removed to receive quick victims, show the terrific distruction of this fearful disease. The people meeting in the streets looked anxiously and involuntarily grasped the nearest object to discover symptoms of the fever, and thus greatly disturbing a plainly forced equanimity. The inhabitants almost without exception, as with every fearful malady, were in very confused disorder. I did not regard yellow fever contagious, my opinion being of little value, yet it was comforting to think so. Skepticism is generally without reason, followed by fear. The affair was argued at considerable length, and the conclusion agreed upon, that there was an immediate necessity for disposing of Milly, to maintain authority among the remainder of the slaves.

As the family were about to retire, Mrs. D. came into the parlor and told us the Colonel had had a very severe chill of fever, which had continued for a great length of time and was evidently increasing, and she wanted to know what was best to do now, having sent for the doctor, living many miles off, but half an hour before. The consultation was about as sensibly conducted as are many medical doctors conclaves, and was as much in confusion. I was totally ignorant of every kind of human disease, and the others seemed to know no more. Never shall I forget the long and weary hours of that protracted night when the Colonel lay tossing in his delirium, filled with burning fever and constantly distressed by raging thirst, while we stood round in anxious but impotent expectancy. Oh! for a drop of that knowledge which transcended all price, to be able to bring relief to such severe suffering! Happy the duty of one who wisely and conscientiously treats disease!

The bound merry-faced doctor slumbered in the morning, and after a rapid examination pronounced the patient to be seriously ill threatened with conjestive chill, and must be bled without delay, which he proceeded to do. I felt glad afterwards I was not a *particeps criminis* in the bleeding, for a certain rapid movement of the spectrum suddenly deprived me of any locomotive power. There was no inquiry made as to the immediate cause or probable history of this trouble, but a hurried resort to violent measures from the apparent urgency of the case. He was bled freely, but little benefit followed: it was repeated with like effect, when fortunately this plan was abandoned, and other remedies administered. The doctor frequently made long visits, during which, like many of the heroes of his guild, he explained in how many respects he was so far superior to any one in his profession, throughout that part of the country as though he were speaking all the while of some third person, and he recounted with a lively and attractive manner the instances of his feats of skill in the treatment, and his wonderful power in detecting obscure diseases. In the course of practice, a doctor is often at a great and positive disadvantage, for the simple reason, his triumphs are most frequently only observed by himself, and unless he is too modest, a rare quality, to allow himself to become famous, he is, for the most part, really compelled to be his own trumpeter, if he is not fortunate enough to enlist some aged matron to proclaim his worth. The gentleman in under consideration stood in no need whatever of such assistance, and I had half yielded my admiration for his consummate skill in discovering hidden diseases, but irresistible, unbounded information so lavishly bestowed, I repeatedly inquired of him, after listening to the details of cases, what remedies he employed, and he invariably said "none," but struck me if there was but one remedy, medicine would be a most precious simplicity, for it would matter little to know the names even of diseases, provided only one yielde was constantly and unceasingly given.

The Colonel remained ill for several weeks, and at last, in spite of the various bleedings and other damage, recovered, leaving both mind and body very shattered. Long before he left his room I was compelled to hasten to my business again, notwithstanding the great difficulty I had in leaving a place that had become very dear to me, and where I had received such devoted attention.

What disease affected the Colonel so suddenly and powerfully? Was it the body, or was it the mind alone? Alas! how many distempers of the mind, where a word in proper season would oftimes change the wrong tide of life and forever brighten a clouded brow, or, where more deeply seated, have yielded to the quick and magic recognition of one who comprehends the secret bearings of the human heart, and perhaps speedily, by a single word as strong as Ithuriel's spear, is passed by totally unnoticed by educated men, pretending to practice the "divine art," and in this way both the life and the soul of the casket are lost to time, and sacrificed to mystery and darkness. What had he done? He had denied that pure and true instinct, belonging alike to the beasts of the field and to man, he had inflicted a stain upon common humanity, which society regarded not, from the most selfish and degraded interests of inhuman nature; he had done violence against High heaven by the impious work, which was not only his own crime, but a national sin, because his government took no cognizance thereof, though occurring daily with in its borders, neither by law for detection or punishment. The sins of a nation are laid in dust and chaff, but they are reaped with the sword—they are recorded dark and silent, but in human blood, and are expiated by the whirlwind of destruction.

For there is judgment for the strong!
And there is justice for the weak,
And there is unassisted wrong,
And crime so venomous—so long,
That its foul mass at last must break.

At the first moment of solitude—in the bitterness of remorse—the plenitude of sorrow—and the pungency of fresh grief, he poured forth the anguish of his soul:

"My God, my God, forgive me, forgive me, for having sold my daughter, whom thou knowest I secretly loved!"

Her impudence, her illegitimacy, her doubtful skin, and the sneer of the people, had no weight with me, I was surprised and overwhelmed; his only desire was for health and strength to recover her and her only brother—his eldest son.

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The bounteous privilege of the sacred desk to
Torture the pages of the hallowed Bible,
To sanction crimes, and robbery, and blood!
And in oppression's hateful service libel
Both man and God!

W. F. H.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. su13-6m

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The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when any inferior article has been used: besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out by any means, but remains as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oct28-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

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FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Two performances for Monday. Afternoon at two o'clock.

NAIAD QUEEN.

With the full Company.

Evening performance at seven o'clock.

The hearing to-day will introduce the original Music—splendid choruses, marches, tableaux, &c., entitled

THE NAIAD QUEEN.

To be followed by the patriotic drama of the

DAUGHTER OF THE UNION.

The entire Company will appear.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penu street, near St. Clair.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.

Commences at 8 p. m.

NEW YEAR'S DAY

Two Grand Holiday Performances.

Afternoon at 2 p. m. Evening at 8.

A splendid bill on each occasion.

Laughable Negro Acts.

Songs. Dances.

Tight Rope Performances.

Great Acts on the Trapeze.

Concluding with the laughable pantomime of

LES TRIO AMOURS

See small bills

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

First week of

BILLY HOLMES

Continued success of

LITTLE MAC,
JOHNNY MACK,
HELENA SMITH,
HARRY BLOODGOOD,
BUFFALO BOYS,
and
30 Artistic Performers.

LAST THREE DAYS
OF THE
NATIONAL COMBINATION TROUPE,
At Masonic Hall,
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 2d, 3d and 4th.

Monday (New Years Day), Three Grand Entertainments—at 11 A. M., and 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

The entire Company in a series of Novel and Astounding Acts. The EDUCATED DOGS at every entertainment.

Production for the first time in this city of the New Comic Pantomime, written expressly for this company, entitled THE FIVE SENSES OF MAN, produced with new costumes, tricks, transformations, &c.

Tickets.....50 cents.
Reserved Seats.....75 cents.
Last Matinee Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock when children will be admitted for 10 cents each.
No admission during the evening, but on account of benefit of DICK SANDS, on which occasion a host of volunteer talent will appear.
ja1-2t RUFUS SOMERBY, Manager.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or sent by the year the principal corners in the city and to the exclusive use of the same. dec30-1y

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS
OF AFFECTION AND CHARITY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK STITCH
Sewing Machines.
WM. SUMNER & Co.,
No. 27 Fifth street.
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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

EMBROIDERED PIANO COVERS,
EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS,
HUDSON BAY ROBES,
VELVET OTTOMANS,
BRUSSELS OTTOMANS,
And the largest assortment of
ALL STYLES RUGS,
In the city, now open at the
CARPET STORE
of
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth street.
delt ly

BAROMETERS
FOR THE TRADE AND PEOPLE.
From $3 50 to $50 each at G. E. SHAW'S
novl Practical Optician, 58 Fifth st.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Flemlay,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y.

GLOVES AND MITTENS.
FUR, KID, BUCK and other
Gloves and Mittens,
in full stock, at R. H. PALMERS,
no29 84 Wood street

300 SACKS P. B. POTATOES.
100 Sacks Onions,
100 Barrels Apples,
25 " Cranberries,
25 " Beans,
30 " Maple Sugar,
10 " Eggs.
For sale low, by
C. H. ORTH & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
de19 No. 21 Smithfield street.

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER;
se9 No. 114 Fourth street.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

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jan26

Finance and Trade.

SATURDAY, December 31—P. M.

The stock market to-day was almost totally void of transactions. The closing day of the old year was permitted to pass quietly away, and business houses were actively engaged in bringing up their accounts to a balance standard. Sales at the regular board this morning embraced 100 Federal oil stock at $1 35; 5,000 U. S. 5-20's, at $109 00, a fraction above the New York rates, and 1,000 do. at $108¾.

—The large amount of legal tender notes in circulation is awakening the liveliest anxiety in New York. With a view to contract, if possible, one portion of these, the 5 per cent. legal tenders, Mr. Fessenden has announced that they will be received at par and accrued interest in payments for the ten-forty bonds and for the seven-thirty Treasury notes. These 5 per cent. notes have always been unpopular, because so mischievous in their effects on the currency. They were authorized by the act of March 3, 1863, and of the two hundred and eleven million issued, ninety million had been withdrawn up to the 31st October, when the last statement of our national debt was published. Since then about ten million more are believed to have been withdrawn and cancelled. Hence there are about one hundred and eleven million still outstanding. There are three kinds of the five per cent. notes, all of which are legal tender for their face. First, one year notes, of which forty-four millions are in circulation; secondly, two-year notes, without coupons, the issue of which was only sixteen million; and thirdly, the two-year coupon notes. Of these the amount issued was one hundred and fifty million, one-third of which are still in the hands of the public.

—The cause of the present rise in gold is a mystery to many, who expected the capture of Savannah to result in a heavy and permanent fall, which speculation to the contrary would be unavailing to resist; but they have yet to learn that the value of the currency dollar depends more upon the proper management of our finances than mere military success. We must remember that whenever the war may end, our public expenses for the three years succeeding the restoration of peace will be greater than for the preceding three years, according to the experience furnished by all long wars, for our armies cannot be disbanded in a day, and a multitude of claims which the government would find it impossible to ignore, will press upon the Treasury for payment long after the blessings of peace dawn upon the land.

—Oil Stocks in Philadelphia to-day were active, but prices were irregular. Atlas sold 2¾; Corn Planter, 7¾; Caldwell, 1⅞; Mingo, 4¾; Dalzell, 9¾; Olmstead, 2¾; Perry, 4½; St. Nicholas, 4¾; Hibbard, 2 11-16; Excelsior, 1¾; Cherry Run, 31; Seneca, 6¾; and Union Petroleum, 2¾.

—The Board of Control of the State Bank of Ohio, at a late meeting, adopted a resolution that no more notes should be delivered to any of the Branches, and that all notes of the State Bank received by the Branches should be returned to the general office to be burned. To keep up a supply of new bills for thirty-six banks has always required a large amount of several denominations to be prepared, and ready for delivery, to take the place of the worn out, defaced and mutilated old bills, as this has been burnt, as no longer needed. A committee met at the office of the Board, some ten days ago, and carefully counted and burnt the whole, amounting to nearly two millions of dollars, in sheets, and thus disposed of every dollar of bills liable hereafter to be issued. The officers, the President, Vice-President and Secretary, in whose hands this paper was kept, and to the institution, as showing the careful manner in which its business is transacted, that not one dollar of discrepancy was found in any of the accounts, and that vouchers were produced to verify every transaction. If the State Bank of Ohio is to close its existance, it will at least have an honorable record. The accounts of the officers, above alluded to, embrace many millions.

—For the information of parties who may have some of the bills of New Orleans banks in their possession, and who are not aware of their present value, we give the following extract from a late number of the *Price Current* of that city:

"In the Bank Note market we noticed a moderate demand for Bank of New Orleans at 90@ 91c dollar, and for Merchants at 82½c. Bills of Louisiana bills were wanted during the early part of the week at 61@63½c, since which the enquiry for them has subsided and they have been offered at 60c. Crescent City are dull at 75c. These figures are for lots of some magnitude. Dealers give less for the trifling amounts offered at their counters. During the early part of the week the Bank of Louisiana drew for Francs at 1f 40 for its notes, which at 61c, as the market value of the latter, is equal to 22½ in legal tender. The Bank of New Orleans continues to redeem its twenty dollar and smaller bills, with City Treasury notes, and give old State bonds, matured Coupons off, at par, in exchange for its large bills. Louisiana State Bank, and Mechanics and Traders' Bank notes rule at par with legal tender notes. Citizens' and Canal are scarce and command a premium. Our quotations are predicated on payments in legal tender notes which command a premium of 10@1½ cent over City Treasury notes, while the latter are still the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

—To prevent the National banks from obtaining and issuing currency on the deposit of bonds purchased with the money of their depositors and creditors, the Comptroller of the Currency has issued the following circular, which, it is hoped may, to some extent keep in check one of the inconveniences of the new system:

"The Comptroller is of the opinion that the provision in the act which contemplates delivering to banks circulating notes equal in amount to their capital should be construed as being limited to these banks that have such a surplus as will enable them to deposit the necessary amount of bonds with the Treasurer, without using in the purchase thereof the money of their creditors. Without a surplus a bank cannot, even when the bonds are worth only par, invest more than its capital in the purchase of bonds, without to that extent using other people's money to obtain circulation, which clearly was not contemplated by the act.

"Bonds cannot, therefore, be received as a basis for circulation to an amount in excess of the paid in capital, unless accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the bank has a surplus sufficient to make the purchase without using funds not its own."

Hog Products.

Cincinnati.—There was a buoyant feeling in regard to provisions that rendered it difficult to arrive at the real spirit of the market. It was such as is calculated to carry the popular current involuntarily, and throw both parties, buyers and sellers, on to the same side in their view of the situation, and were it easy to get money, the present extraordinary high prices would be no bar to a wild excitement. Mess pork, under good city brands would have readily sold at $61, and country packed at $60. There were a recorded sales at $49@50 50, and one at $41, but holders are not offering their stocks.

Sales of lard were made at 22¾c. Buyers for speculative account do not just now give it much attention.

Sales of bulk meats partially cured were made at 16@18c loose. These figures are well sustained by a good demand, and ½c higher when packing is included.

Green shoulders are firm at 14c. Green hams are quoted at 17@17½c, with sales at both figures. Green sides are held at 18c.

Sugar-cured hams, without the canvas, are held at 26c, with a small demand.

The buoyant feeling in regard to provisions of course affects the hog market favorably for sellers, and light receipts add force to its stimulating effect, giving firm support to the figures sold yesterday—$ 5 for 200 averages—and putting them up 25@50c higher in their views. The high coloring given the market by the prevailing feeling is, however, delusive, inasmuch as the advance asked is not attainable when sellers come to test the market, as we saw verified by an experienced hog dealer, who on canvassing the market thoroughly, discovered that averages of 270 pounds would not bring over $15 25, although 25c higher was earnestly contended for, and the hogs packed because they would not bring it.

Louisville.—There has nothing transpired in our market, and we note a continued firmness in the hog product, with small sales of shoulders in salt at 13c, and prime lard, in tierces, at 22½c. The pork packing season has closed in this quarter, as has already been duly noted in the *Press*, with the slaughter of 92,469 hogs.

St. Louis.—Market very dull. Packers are offering $16 50@11 50 per 100 pounds, gross, and some lots have been sold at this range; but holders are stiff, refusing to sell at these prices. Some 7,000 to 8,000 head are on the market unsold.

Chicago.—Provisions were firm and higher. Mess pork sold at $30 00@40 00, the outside for a lot of 1,500 bbls free of storage and insurance for 60 days—half cash now, balance 60 days at 18 per cent. Prime mess pork sold at $35 00@ 35 37½; clear pork at $40@41; green hams at 16c and green shoulders at 14c. Lard was firm at 22c.

Dressed hogs were firm at the opening and advanced 25c, but closed rather quiet at $11 50@ 12 25 for lots dividing on 200 lbs. The bulk of the sales were at $14 50@15 00.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Market weak and drooping, and sales of 11 hhds, including 3 green and damaged lugs at $7 50 to $8 10; 2 factory do at $8 40 to $9 10; 2 planters' do at $11 25@11 75; 2 common shipping leaf at $12 75@14; 1 medium do at $17 50; and 1 good do at $23 75; also 4 boxes at $5 25 to $14 75 per 100 lbs. Bids on 15 hhds were rejected.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Monday, Jan. 2, 1865.

BUSINESS—The old year has passed away and is now recorded among the things of the past—gone, never to return. We have now to attend to that of 1865. That the past has been one of the most eventful of our history, no one can gainsay. We cannot help congratulating our "Commercial friends" on the changed appearance of our prospects for the crushing of this unnatural and unjust rebellion. We have at last found the right men; we have also placed them in the right places. Our prospects were never so bright as to-day. Pittsburgh has probably felt the effects of the war less than most other cities. Business has largely increased, whilst the present year will exceed all previous ones. The truth is our city is just beginning to develope our exhaustless resources. That we have done our whole duty in men, money and enterprize, no sane person can deny. What we will do hereafter remains to be seen. Should the Government require gunboats, transports, plating for iron clads; should they want brave hearts to command such vessels, just count the Iron City in. Business on Saturday was not active. This, however, is not an unusual occurrence. The little folks have had charge of matters generally for the past week. In a few days our business men will open the new year in earnest. On the wharf business was not very active. The steamer Golden Era left for Portsmouth with a good trip. The J. G. Black, for Cincinnati, had a fair trip. The Starlight, for Cincinnati, has as large a load as usual. Among the boats loading is the packet Olive, Capt. Andrews. She will leave with dispatch. The packet W. F. Curtis leaves to-day for Wheeling and Cincinnati. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

FLOUR—The market on Saturday was inactive. The sales made were only in a small way, the demand being local. The receipts by the river is on the increase. The exports East were not large. Among the sales were the following: Extra Family 160 bbls from store at $10 90@11 25, the latter figures for a strictly prime article; 70 bbls Extra Family at $11 00@11 12 per bbl, and 10 do—the terms are private; 50 do $10 75@11 00. Extra was held at $10 87@10 50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand has not been very active. We note a sale 100 bbls from store at $5 50 per cwt.

GRAIN—The market was quiet on Saturday. The sales were few and far between. Wheat has undergone no change for some days. Red was held at $2 10; White $2 15@2 20. Oats were not so firm. Sales of 200 bush from store at 93c—a decline; 250 do at same figures. Barley was dull, and prices tending downward. We quote it nominally, Spring at $1 00@1 05; Fall $1 70@1 75 per bush. Corn steady. We note further sales at $1 25@1 30 per bush.

HAY—The market was not so firm. Prices were a shade lower. Eight loads were disposed of at $40@48 per ton. Baled was steady but unchanged.

GRASS—Was in better demand. Sales of 50 bush at $2 75.

POULTRY—The demand for New Year's turkeys was fair. Among the sales were 1,200 lbs at 18c, and 400 do at 20c. Chickens—sales of 200 pairs at 75c per pair.

VENISON—Plenty. Sales at 15c for the entire carcass, and 10@25c for saddles.

BUTTER—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The receipts were fully up to the demand, with regular sales. The nominal rates were 45@48c.

HOGS—The present weather being favorable for packing the demand has improved. The rates were $12@12 75 for large size. Messrs. Townsend & Long will resume slaughtering this morning. They have yet some 2,000 head to pack.

APPLES—The market was steady but not very active. Sales of 90 barrels at $3 25 to 3 50 per barrel.

SALT—Steady and unchanged. Sales of 300 barrels at $3.

OATS—Sells at a variety of prices. Some 80 barrels Western Reserve were disposed of at 90@92c, as per quality.

POTATOES—The market was inactive. Sales small and for city purposes. Peach Blows, $1 per bush, or $3@3 25 per barrel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Monday, Jan. 2, 1865.

OIL RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER AND RAIL ROAD FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1864.

	A. V. R. R.	A. V. R. R.	Total.
Monday, 26	None	None	None
Tuesday, 27	None	None	None
Wednesday, 28	940	525	1,465
Thursday, 29	1,036	790	1,826
Friday, 30	1,604	280	1,884
Saturday, 31	775	787	1,562
	4,045	2,482	6,527
Previous week	2,467	4,116	6,583

The oil market was not very active on Saturday, it being the last day of the old year; their were but few transactions; prices generally were unchanged. The weather has again turned in cold. Ice was forming rapidly in the Allegheny. Navigation on that stream may be considered over for the present. A lot of 140 bbls, that arrived from Franklin on Saturday afternoon, was sunk above the Island Street Bridge. The flat was heavily laden, and the waves from the tow-boat Natrona were more than the flat could stand, so down went the flat and down the river floated the oil. Only a few barrels were saved. The boat and oil were owned by Mr. O'Neal. The oil receipts on Saturday were very limited by the river only reached 775 bbls. A part was for refining purposes—the balance for sale. The rates were 32@40c for packages returned, and 44@45, packages included. Refined Oil presented no new features. The only transactions were in a small way, in lots of 10 to 20 barrels, for which 68 was paid for bonded, and 88 for free. Most of the refiners are in active operation going to work on hand. They have an abiding faith that prices will soon react in their favor. At present they are not disposed to offer their stocks. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

REFINED OIL—The market was steady, but prices were unchanged. We continue to quote Bonded at 67½@68; Free, 87½@88—at the same time some dealers are not offering their stocks.

CRUDE OIL—The market was inactive but unchanged. The only operations reported were 40 bbls at 39½, packages returned; 30 do at 40 on same conditions, and 140 do at 39½ barrels exchanged.

TAR was not very active. Sales of 100 barrels at $7 25.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Wm McGowan	420	Pennock, Ball & Co.	215
J D Neal	140		
Total			775

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Petrona Company, 136 bbls benzine, for Red Hook.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter says: The present week is the closing of the year, and as usual there has been very little outside demand. The month's trade, however, has been very satisfactory. Prices have been constantly firm, and buyers have offered without hesitation. Jobbers, have, perhaps, less than the usual quantity of stock in store as the year closes, though some have a liberal supply, but there are not sufficient goods in market to supply the usual demand through orders to the opening of spring styles. The city manufacturers generally have few goods on hand and are moderately busy. Although the market is quiet in both city and eastern goods, we notice no change in prices.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Reporter* says:—There is a very quiet feeling as the close of the year 1864 draws nigh. The total shipment of Boots and Shoes by rail and sea for the week have been 5,566 cases. Of this number 5,096 cases have been sent by rail as follows:—2,517 to New York and Pennsylvania, 452 to the southern States now in our possession, and 2,527 to the west, including 220 for California. The clearances from the custom house have been 210 cases.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

December 31.

Sale at the auction warehouses, with sales of only 33 hhds. At the Pickett, 2 hhds trash at $5 15@6, 1 hhd lugs at $8 20, 3 hhds at $12 25, and light leaf at $19 25 to $33 for choice. At the Ninth street, 2 hhds at $6 20@7 45, and 3 at $8 75, $10 and $18 50. At the Boone, 2 hhds trash at $11 25@5 90; 5 at $7 10@8 65, 1 at $12 50, 1 at $15 and 1 at $30. At the Louisville, 5 at $7 50 to $8 10 and 2 at $14@14 25.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

December 31.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Bodman's warehouse were as follows: 12 hhds, viz: 10 hhds Ohio—4 at 25@7 50; 4 at $8@8 50; 1 at $8 75; 1 at 59; 2 hhds Missouri Leaf, private sale, at $40.

LEAD.—A sale of 1,000 pigs were made in Philadelphia on Wednesday at 15½c per lb.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, O & B, 13 pkgs iron; W St Clair, 8 bbls flour; Lyndsay & C, 45 bbls oil; W McKeown, 50 do do; Waring & K, 50 do do; G Ahl, 9 car poles, &c.

Imports per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—J S Liggett & Co, 152 sks wheat; R Robinson, 66 bbls pork; S Henderson, 1 car corn; Park & Bro, 85 pcs iron; W P Peck & Co, 20 bbls apples, 42 sks oats; J Rhodes, 207 bgs barley; J McKennedy, 1 car hay; B Rafferty, 155 sks corn; J T McLaughlin, 10 rolls leather; H Gerwig & Co, 10 bxs eat hides; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co, 73 bdls paper; Graff & Reiter, 150 sks wheat; Shomaker & L, 225 bgs ship stuff, 100 bbls flour.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—Graff & C, 344 bgs wheat; Spencer & McKay, 333 bgs barley; J Rhodes, 200 do do; H Jenkins, 1 car hay; W Mullins, 97 pkgs; W McCutcheon, 100 bbls flour; J Ganwish, 200 bgs barley; J S Liggett, 2 cars wheat; J Y McLaughlin, 90 green hides; Col. Cross 960 sks oats.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of B. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day, mutually dissolved.

The business will be continued under the old firm name by

N. P. SAWYER.

September 1st, 1864. oct5-tf

SHINGLES—

100,000 for sale by

no12-tf MILLINGAR & BIDWELL.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

The stock market shows more activity, and prices of railroad and fancy stocks are better. Governments are dull and lower on account of some of the National Banks being obliged to sell in order to meet the demands of Government. The bear movement continues but without further depressing the price. The stockholders of the Mariposa company held a meeting to-day for the purpose of arranging to raise $150,000 in coin to meet the interest on bonds due January 1st. A committee was appointed to investigate the affairs of the company. No petroleum stocks were reported to-day. The gold market has been very quiet and sales were light. There will be no session of the gold and stock boards until Tuesday.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

Gold has taken a downward turn after the bull movement of the last few days and the market is dull from an indisposition to make contracts extending over the two days in which no business is transacted. The price opened at 225½, touched 224¼ and closed at 224⅞.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

Petroleum was quiet and nominal at 51c for crude; 73@74c for refined in bond, and 93@94c for refined free.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK Dec. 31.

Money market active and firm, at 7 per cent. for call loans. Sterling quiet at 109¾@109¾. Gold is less active and easier, opening at 225¾, declling to 224, and advancing to 227½, and closing at 226⅝. Government Stocks less active and easier.

No second session of Stock Board is held to-day. The New Year's festival will be kept a close holiday on Monday, and the Stock Exchange will be closed. Other financial institutions will also suspend business. The Stock Market is more active; Erie has sold up to 86¾. The following are the quotations up to 3:45 P. M.:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s '81, coupons	116¾	116¾
U. S. 10-40s, coupons	105¾	106¼
U. S. Certificates	97	97¾
American Gold		227½
Tennessee 6s	55	57
Missouri 6s	64	66
New York Central	116¾	117
Erie Railroad		86
Fort Wayne	104¾	105
Ohio & Mississippi Certificates	34½	35

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 31.

Cotton firmer and somewhat irregular at $1 18@1 20 for middling. Flour dull and about 50c lower at $9 50@10 52 for extra State, $9 40@10 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $11 20@12 for trade brands, the market closing dull. Whisky quiet and steady at $2 22@2 28½ for Western. Wheat quiet and rather lower for Amber Ky., at $2 55. Corn dull and 2c lower. Mixed Western at $1 84 afloat. Oats a shade easier at $1 08½@1 09 for Western. Coffee dull. Wool quiet and unchanged. Pork decidedly firmer, with an active demand, chiefly speculative, at $41 50@41 75 for mess, cash and regular way—closing at $41 12½ cash, $41 75@42 87 for new mess, $35 00@36 00 for prime, $39 12½ @ 39 75 for prime mess, and $39 50 for thin do; also twenty-five hundred barrels '63 mess for January, buyer's option, part at $41 50, 2,200 bbls new mess for February, sellers' and buyers option, at $42@43, and 1,500 bbls prime mess, for January to February 15th, at $40@40 25. Beef rather firmer; good demand; $20@23 for new plain mess; latter price for choice; and $21 50@24 50 for extra mess. Bacon sides in moderate request; Cumberland cut at about 21c. Dressed hogs in good demand, at 16½@16¾c for western. Lard rather firmer, and more very active, at 20¼@20¾c, and small lots at 24¾c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.

Flour unchanged; superfine, $8 25; extra, $9 25@ 9 50. Wheat firm at $2 03@2 05 for red, and the demand fair. Corn, Rye, Barley and Oats unchanged. Whisky steady at $2 12½. All articles in the provision line held with much firmness. Lard at 23c. Mess Pork at $42. Bulk Meats, 17½@18½ for loose, and 5c higher for packed; in consequence of the above rates asked, there was not much done. Head Lard in good demand at 21¾c. Hogs active and higher; 200 to 250 lbs averages sold at 15¾@16c, and many buyers; the receipts were but 800 head. Groceries quiet, but firm. Coffee, 45@ 47c. Sugar, 22@24c for clarified Cuba. Molasses, 61 45.

Gold, 226; silver, 210; exchange scarce and firm at one-twentieth premium for buying, and one-eighth do. for selling.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 31.

Receipts of flour, 19,000 bbls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 42,000 bu; hogs, 4,500. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $38. Hogs firm but higher at $14 75@15 00; dressed dull and 25c lower, at $14 25@14 75, dividing on 200. Whisky dull at $2 11. Flour dull. Wheat quiet and 2c lower at 2 60@2 69¾ for No. 1. Corn quiet and 2@3c lower at $2 78@2 79, for rejected. Oats dull and ½@1c lower at 67@68c. for No. 1.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 1.

Cotton feeling stronger. Middling at $1 10. Receipts 110 bales. Corn 3c higher, at $1 35@1 50. Hogs firmer, at $10 75@12. Number killed to date, 165,000. Shoulders at 21c; sides and hams at 28. Whiskey firm, at $2 15@2 16.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Golden Era	Sarver	Portsmouth.
J. G. Blackford	Bryan	Cincinnati.
Starlight	Armstrong	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were scant eight feet water in the channel and falling. The weather was intensely cold, a few days like the present will soon suspend navigation.

THE steamers Starlight, Gordon, Era and Blackford, left for below. They had good trips.

THE first-class packet Olive, Capt. J. M. Andrews, is announced for Cairo and New Orleans. She has the best of accommodations and will have dispatch.

IN our river imports of Saturday the following items were omitted: Townsend & Long, 30 casks of bacon. We are pleased to know that this new and enterprising firm is doing a large and increasing trade. They understand their business thoroughly; as an evidence they advertise liberally in the COMMERCIAL. "That is planting seed in good ground."

OIL BOAT SUNK.—On Saturday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, an oil boat moored at the Allegheny Landing, above the Hand street Bridge, was sunk by the waves of the tow boat Natrona; 140 barrels of Franklin oil were swept away, a small amount only was saved. The oil was owned by Mr. O'Neal. The loss is a large one.

W. H. OSBOURN is the name selected for Captain Thomas Rogers' new side-wheel steamer. This boat has superior accommodations, and was built for a St. Louis and New Orleans packet, under the superintendence of Capt. Rogers, who has had considerable experience in that line, having built a number of first-class boats. She will load for Cairo and Memphis during the week. She was named as a compliment to Mr. Osbourn, a worthy gentleman, President of the Illinois Central Railroad. May the largest success attend Capt. Rogers and his pretty packet.

THE fine passenger steamer W. F. Curtiss leaves this day for Wheeling, Gallipolis and Cincinnati. This boat is one of the best of her class. By the way, we were pleased to see our old friend Capt. Hiram Burch in command. We have been on intimate terms with Capt. Burch for upwards of twenty years. Now, as then, he is an honorable and high-minded officer, and his word was sufficient for any contract. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and we are glad to learn that he intends running the Curtiss in the Pittsburgh trade. The first Clerk is Mr. Holliday, a clever officer and one that has many friends.

Zanesville.—Friday's *Courier* says: The Julia arrived to-day about one p. m. She had quite a good up-trip. No boat left here to-day, and the prospects are that none will until the weather becomes settled.

Cincinnati.—Saturday's *Commercial* says: The river is swelling slowly, with five feet over the falls. The Lower Ohio is bank full and falling. The Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers are also in fine navigable condition. Navigation is resumed between St. Louis and Cairo.

The Bertha, Silver Cloud, Kate Putnam and Camelia, from St. Louis; Melnotte and Kate Robinson, from Nashville, are among the first boats due here.

Among the passengers by the Robert Burns yesterday, we observed Mr. Linn, of Gallia county, Ohio, the oldest veteran boatman living. He goes to Metropolis to inspect Captain Dan F. Clark's new packet. He is seventy-three years old, and had the distinguished honor of "casting off the line," at Albany, New York, of the Hudson, the first steamboat ever built. He received the command from the lips of Robert Fulton.

Gentlemen residing in New Albany, who returned the present week from New Orleans, state that Captain Edward Montgomery is confined in the military prison at New Orleans. The Captain is reported in low spirits, and does not at all relish his imprisonment. He would, no doubt, prefer being with his old friends up North, and it is said, intends to "cuss" himself into a loyal citizen. His operations in Dixie, it is said, have brought him large sums of filthy lucre.

Louisville.—The *Press* says: The river continues to fall very fast, with only 8 feet 10 inches water in the canal, last evening, by the mark. During the previous 24 hours it had fallen 2 inches at the head of the Falls, and 3¼ feet at Portland. The weather has turned cold again, too cold for snow, with the thermometer yesterday morning down to 16 above zero.

On the Falls last evening there were 9 feet 10 inches steamboat water down the Indiana chute, and about 5 feet up-stream water in the middle chute.

The Cumberland river continues falling fast, with, however, an abundance of water on the shoals for navigation, and trade to that quarter very brisk. The Clara Dunning and the J. T. McCombs cleared for Nashville last evening, full of freight and crowded with passengers.

Nashville.—The Dispatch says the river continues to fall rapidly, but there is still thirteen feet water on Harpeth Shoals. The weather is warm and cloudy. The Kate Robinson and Norman, from Cincinnati, the Cora S. and the Huntsman, from Louisville, arrived; the Bird Level, for Louisville, and the Huntsville, for Clarksville, departed. The Norman, Captain Cox, is advertised to leave for Cincinnati this afternoon, also the Melnotte: and the Kate Robinson will be ready to leave at the same time to-morrow.

NOTICE—

STEAMBOAT MEN.—We are now manufacturing a very superior article of

CORK LIFE PRESERVERS.

We would respectfully call your attention to ours before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee them to pass inspection.

ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
No. 122 Third Street.

oct5-tf

RIVER PACKETS,

Weekly Marietta & Parkersburg Packet.

Regular Passenger Steamer for Wheeling, Sun Fish, Sistersville, Bull Creek, Marietta and Parkersburg.

The new and fast side-wheel passenger steamer

BAYARD,

J. G. SAINT, Master, DANIEL MOORE, Clerk.

Leaves Pittsburgh every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 11 a. m.

Leaves Wheeling at 8 p. m. same days.

Returning, leaves Parkersburg TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 a. m.

Leaves Marietta at 8 p. m. same days.

Leaves Wheeling at 7 a. m. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board, or to

JOHN FLACK, Agent,
de28 No. 88 Water street Pittsburgh.

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling, Connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bull Creek.

THE fine Passenger Steamer MINERVA, JOHN GORDON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Regular Pittsburgh & Wheeling Packet.

THE new and fast running passenger steamer,

G. M'C. PORTER,

T. L. TAYLOR, Captain, L. F. BEALER, Clerk, leaves Wheeling every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, a. m., and Pittsburgh every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JAMES COLLINS, Agent, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. STULL, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every DAY, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Fr. day, at 8 o'clock a. m. The new steamer JULIA, Wm. COULSON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh.
an30 H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.

EVERY SATURDAY, at 10 a. m. The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, WASH. B. KERR Commander, W. H. BRYAN, Clerk, will hereafter leave Pittsburgh every SATURDAY, at 10 a. m., and Portsmouth every MONDAY 5 P. M. Will connect every MONDAY with the BOAT NO. 3, for Cincinnati. The GOLDEN ERA will receipt freight through to Cincinnati.

JOHN FLACK, Agent.

For freight or passage apply on board. noz

Cincinnati and Louisville.

For Wheeling, Gallipolis and Cincinnati.

ON THIS DAY, Jan. 2d, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer W. F. CURTISS, HIRAM BURCH, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer J. R. GILMORE, J. JOLLY, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. COLLINGWOOD, or
JOHN FLACK, Agents.

31

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4th, at 4 p. m. The splendid passenger steamer OLIVE, J. M. ANDREWS, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JOHN FLACK or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

31

COUGHS! COUGHS!!

TRY STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

DR. ST'CKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

DIARRHŒA.

All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants, and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

PILE REMEDY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

TONIC.

We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by

PARK & BRILL,

Wholesale Agents, No. 77 Federal St.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

And by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Corner Wood and Second street.

Prepared by DR. A. STRICKLAND, 6 East Fourth st.
Cincinnati, Ohio no6-ly

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,

No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and can wear out a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. de14-ly

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,

manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandage, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.

TITO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street, (at sucessor to W. H. Holmold.) oct4-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se28-1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,

DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,

[se28-1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 52 and 55 Hand street, PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW. oct21-1y

LARGE STOCK OF

MENS'I AND BOYS'

Calf, Kip and Grain Leather

BOOTS,

CUSTOM MADE AND EASTERN WORK,

Just received at

McClelland's Auction House,

55 FIFTH STREET.

de29

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by JAS. MILLIGAN & RICKETSON.

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &c.

WHEREAS,

THE AUDITOR GENERAL,

As required by the 11th section of the act entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank, of the city of Pittsburgh, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an association for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States.

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said act, and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said act.

A. G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Dec. 27th, 1864. de30-3w

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, (Late Pittsburgh Trust Company), PITTSBURGH, December 28th, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR

NINE DIRECTORS

Of this Bank will be held on the second TUESDAY, 10th